The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,055.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 53	0
including postage	,, 73	0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOWETT—October 17th, at Mazagon, the wife of John Cardwell Jowett, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MAGOR—KING—October 10th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Cave Brown, M.A., R. M. B. Magor, to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah King, Esq., J. P., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

BUNN—October 9th, at her residence, Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Bunn, relict of the late Captain Joseph Bunn, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Marine Service, aged 50 years and 20 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CLAYTON—October 12th, at Jaudour, the wife of Edward G. Clayton, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KNYVETT—October 11th, at Mussoorie, Helen Minnie Augusta, third child of Captain Frederick Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, Agra Division.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Parker, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2 &	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
,, Kurrachee	6	20	,, Fao	20	4
,, Guadur	7	21	,, Bushire	22	6
,, Muscat	10	24	,, Linga	24	8
,, B. Abbas	12	26	,, B. Abbas	26	10
,, Linga	13	27	,, Muscat	28	12
,, Bushire	16	30	,, Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
,, Fao	17	1	,, Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the s. s. "SULTAN," (1,124 Tons and 210 H.P.) E. I. Baker, Commander, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, as an Extra Steamer to China. For Freight and Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo"

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

EAU DE COLOGNE. JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

Opposite the Julich's Place.
Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau the Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputa, tion which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use in all unavoidable sources of impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER

for general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each
In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."
In Packets of 1 lb. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID,

for Sewage purposes,
In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon jars

A sheet of notes upon the use of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next, the 20th inst., by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, for the supply of TONNAGE for conveying 32 Mules from Bombay to Mangalore by Country Craft.

For conditions and all further particulars, applications should be made at the Presidency Commissariat Office.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th Oct. 1868

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9435. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

LIME AND LEMON JUICE.

Prepared according to the
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1867,
and
tested and certified by Government Inspectors.

MERCHANT CAPTAINS

will find MacDougall's the *only safe and reliable* preparation.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Imperial quarts, each.....	2	2	2	8
Do. do. cases of 1 dozen	22	0	26	0

Full information respecting its use, and the requirements of the Act can be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell ready at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do...	18	,, 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do...	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14	,, 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped...	21	,, 24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25	,, 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3	,, 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	,, 6½
	Silk and Wool Pants.....	3	,, 8
	India Gauze Pants.....	7	,, 8
	Grey Merino Pants...	6	,, 8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2¼	

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do. ,,	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool ,, ...	10	0
	Do. Cashmere ,, ...	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each....	25	0
	Cashmere Do. Do. ...	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do. ,, ...	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall per dozen Rs.	7	0
	do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
	The Belgian ,, ...	7	0
	do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
	The Shakspear ,, ...	7	0
	do. with Tie ,, ...	7	8
	The Regent ,, ...	7	0
	The Indian ,, ...	7	0
	The Improved West End ,, ...	7	0

	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do ... ,,	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use .....per dozen	12-8	to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,, 30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
,, Scarf Rings.....	8	,, 12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
Railway Rugs	12	,, 50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.		
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats	16	0
	Drab Shell Felt	10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
	The Jerome do. ...	7	8
	The Cantab do. ...	7	8
	The Isis do. ...	7	8
	The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
,, Turban ,,
,, lined Cork.
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames.
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, 20th OCTOBER.
IN THEIR
MAGNIFICENT PAVILION
ERECTED ON THE ESPLANADE OPPOSITE THE
BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Company has been carefully selected from the PRINCIPAL AMERICAN and ENGLISH CIRCUSES, with a highly trained STUD OF HORSES, &c., &c.

The Company will appear here for a limited number of Nights only, varying their Performance nightly, and concluding each Evening with the Equestrian Drama of

TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.

Doors open at Half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class ,, 3 | Fourth Class ,, 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Until the issue of the new TIME BILL the 2-30 p.m. Train from Bombay and the 3-35 Mail from Poonah will each day call at Narel.

WALTER KNOX.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay,
17th October 1868.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers Flannel for Shirts. Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

NOTICE.—SEVENTEEN SERVICEABLE HORSES and ONE PONEY, the Property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of Sale—Cash; and the animals to be removed immediately the sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the purchaser.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of JUMNADASS KHOOSALDASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining Assets of this Estate. Tenders may be sent up to the 20th October. Particulars may be learned and List of Debtors seen on application to Mr. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, at his Office, No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.

Renowned for its immediate effects and speedy cure of
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, AGUE, CRAMP, &c.
AS ALSO IN
COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Composition known and approved by the Medical Profession.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.
SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER, the CATLIE CADOO ESTATE, Siddapoor, 10 miles from Veerajenderpett, and 18 miles from Mercara, consists of 250 acres of Land or thereabouts, 40 of which are planted with Coffee, as follows, 10 acres in 1865 and 30 acres in 1866. The Estate is contiguous to the Government Road, has substantial Coolies' lines, a Nursery of Plants, abundance of Water, and is well supplied with labour. The planted Land is in good order.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st day of October 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to Mr. G. R. WILSON, the Managing Trustee of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate, or JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 6th October 1868.

CHEESE.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Finest DOUBLE GLOSTER, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each, per lb......	1	0	1	2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1	2	1	4
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, AND NORTH WILTS from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb...	1	1	1	3
STILTON, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1	4	1	8
PINE, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.....	1	2	1	4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6¼ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3¾ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BEHRAMJI NAOROSJI, }

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA.
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by* Dr. M'Veagh, *Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. Barker *on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.*

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Letter from General Alexander.*

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Houshold Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

With directions for use.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Fort and Byculla, Bombay.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The NERBUDDA BRIDGE can now be CROSSED by TRAINS, and Passenger and Goods Traffic is being conveyed without change of Vehicles as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FIRST ASSORTMENT, FOR SALADS.

Beans, Windsor.	Lettuce.
Beet Root.	Mustard.
Celery.	Onion.
Cress.	Radish, Long.
Cucumber.	Radish, Turnip.
Endive.	Peas.

Cash Rs. 4 as. 8 Credit Rs. 5 0

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke.	Knol Kohl.
Beans, French.	Parsley.
Brocoli.	Peas.
Cabbage.	Spinach.
Carrot, Large.	Tomata.
Carrot, Small.	Turnip.
Cauliflower.	Vegetable Marrow.

Cash Rs. 4 as. 8 Credit Rs. 5 0

A fresh supply on Sale by

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld)

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED Oct. 17.

Bishop's Glee Book .....Rs.	2	4
Bishop's English Glees, Vol. I.	3	8
Charles Reade's Hard Cash.....	3	12
————Peg Woffington	2	12
————Christie Johnstone	2	12
The Student and Intellectual Observer, Vol. I. ...	8	0
Christie's Faith, cheap edition	1	8
Gay on Diseases of the Leg	3	12
Mayne Reid's Giraffe Hunters	1	8
Haskoll's Examples of Bridges and Viaducts	39	8
Cazin on the Laws of Heat	3	12
The Sapper's Manual, Part I.....	1	8
Meunier's Adventures in Great Hunting Grounds ...	3	12
Carpenter's Hand Book of Poetry	3	12
Moon's Bad English	2	12
Denison's Modern Cavalry	8	0
Out of the Meshes, 3 vols	21	0
Meadow's Prescriber's Companion	2	12
Hughes' Hand Book of Photography	0	12
Nevilie's Hydraulics	12	0
Hursthouse's New Zealand	11	4
Cassel's Illustrated Penny Readings	5	12
Ferguson's Electricity	2	12
Noad's Student's Text Book of Electricity.....	9	0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ	3	8
Handy Volume Shakspere morocco or russia	45	0
Smith's The Canary—Its Varieties, Management, and Reading	2	12
Holden's Illustrated Manual of Anatomy.....	12	0
Humber's Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Constructions, 2 vols. 4to, half morocco.	102	0
Poet's Corner, a Manual for Students in English Poetry; by Rev. J. C. M. Bellew	5	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.

A sound, agreeable, breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 11	Rs. 12 8

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well, known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT,

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S Wellington KNIFE POLISH, Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S Indiarubber KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS sold EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for 'ROWLANDS'' articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash Rs.	A.	Credit Rs.	A.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	12	2	0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	8	1	12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	8	1	12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs. each	0	14	1	0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb. each	1	1	1	4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb....	1	4	1	8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, } each.....	0	12	0	14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, ... } per dozen	9	0	10	0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0	14	1	0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each.....	1	1	1	4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each.....	0	14	1	0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz packets, each.....	0	12	0	14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0	14	1	0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1	1	1	4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0	14	1	0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1	12	2	0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce.	1	1	1	4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each.....	1	8	1	12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each.....	2	8	2	12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (*Extract Carnis*) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.....	1	2	1	4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ¼ lb. or ½ lb. jars, per lb	16	0	17	8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15	0	16	8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin each.....	1	4	1	8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin, each	0	14	1	0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.....	0	14	1	2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each.....	0	14	1	0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1	0	1	2
Do. do. do. per dozen...	11	0	13	0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each.....	1	1	1	4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin ,, ...	0	14	1	0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin ,, ...	2	4	2	8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin ,, ...	3	8	4	0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin, each	3	0	3	8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1	14	2	2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4	0	4	8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0	14	1	0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles...	1	4	1	8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapoliton, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.....	0	14	1	0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA or MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers. Complete in case. Rs. 200.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling. From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp......... Rs. 35.
Do. do. larger size .... ,, 45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings......... ,, 60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.

7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PAINTINGS OF MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MASTERS.

Exquisitely coloured in Water colours by Jas. Wilson.

Published by Marion Sons & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The Pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

		£		
The Morning after the Battle of Trafalgar ...	C. Stansfield	1	11	6
Shakespeare's Cliff ...	C. Stansfield	1	11	6
Riviere de Veule ...	F. Lambinet	1	11	6
Sterne and the Grissette ...	W. P. Frith	1	1	0
Les Immortelles ...	Wyburd	1	11	6
Au Bord du Gave ...	Lehmann	1	1	0
An Bord de la Mer ...	Lehmann	1	1	0
Vestal Execution ...	E. Signol.........	1	11	6
Amphitrite ..	Emile Le Comte ...	1	11	
Dante and Beatrice ...	A. Scheffer.........	1	11	6
Mother and Child ...	A. Scheffer.........	1	11	6
An Egyptian Woman ...	Emile Le comte ...	1	11	6
The White Slave ...	Amiconi	1	11	6
The Cold Bath. ...	Boulanger	1	11	6
King Candaule ...	Chas. Hue	1	11	6
The Abandoned ...	C. Stansfield	2	5	0
Faust and Marguerite ...	Tissot	1	11	6
Marguerite at the Fountain ...	Tissot.	1	11	6
La Visite ...	Ch. Becker	1	11	6
La Source. ...	De Rudder.........	1	11	6
Bethsabee ...	B. Leblanc	1	11	6
A Lady with Book ...	F. Wyburd	1	11	6
Phryne before the Tribunal ...	J. L. Gerome	2	2	0
Mundus Muliebris ...	Boulanger	1	11	6
The Sleep of Venus. ...	Giraud.........	1	11	6
A Revelation ...	M. Ellen Edwards...	1	11	6
Venus rising from the Sea	J. Comans	1	11	6
Luis XV. The Duchess Du Berry and the Bishops of Paris. }	....	1	15	0
Fishing ...	J. Coomans	1	11	6
A Dream after the Ball ...	Banguiet	1	11	6
The Engagement Ring	F. Willems	1	11	6
The Syrens ...	Frost	1	11	6
The Nymph's Sleep ...	St. Pierre.........	1	11	6
Xeuxis a Crotone ...	I. Mochi	2	5	0
Don Juan and Haidee ...	Bouvier	1	1	0

⁂ The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY STEAMER "BARODA" ON SATURDAY LAST.

Birds of Prey. By Miss Braddon.....Rs.	1	8
Molesworth's Engineering Formula	3	8
Mrs. Brown in America.....	0	12
Grant as a Soldier and Statesman. By Howland...	9	0
Paid in Full. By H Byron.....	1	8
Boy's Own Midsummer Volume, 1868.....	3	12
Albert Smith's Humorous Sketches.....	0	12
The Provost. By John Galt.....	1	8
Rogers's How to speak Hindoostani	1	2
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law	2	12
The Queen's Journal in the Highlands.....	1	14
Campbell's My Indian Journal.....	12	0
Chappell's Harmonium Instructor	1	2
Scenes of Clerical Life. By G. Eliot.....	2	4
Nobody's Child. By W. E. Suter	0	12
Choice Nursery Songs.....	0	12
Famous Nursery Ballads	0	12
The Haunted and the Haunters.—Tales from Blackwood	1	8
Humphry Clinker. By Smollett.....	1	8
The Family Doctor.....	2	12
Champion Handbook of Sculling, Cricket, Gymnastics, &c.	0	12
Artemus Ward, his Book. Orpheus C. Kerr's Papers. The Biglow Papers. Major Jack Downing. The Nasby Papers. Each.....	0	8
The Railway Book of Fun.....	0	12
Hanover Square for September.....	0	12
Aunt Louisa's Alphabet of Fruits	0	12
Blank Music Books, bound, 1 and 2 qrs......Rs. 2 &	4	0

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Zwei Braüte De Tauffschein. Golo Raimund.....	1	8
Burgerlich Blut—Kein Vertrauen. Von Golo Raimund	1	8
Vergissmeinnicht und Lilie. Von D. Kaszony.....	2	4

BANJO STRINGS.—Rs. 1½ per Set.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE "SALSETTE" ON SATURDAY LAST.

Exeter Hall (Sacred Music), for Sept.....Rs.	0	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. For Sept...	2	12
Thackeray's Esmond, Vol. I. (New Illustrated Edn.)	5	12
Dickens's Hard Times. (Ditto)	2	4
Tales of the Spirit World	0	12
Bellew's Poets' Corner	5	12
Happy Thoughts	1	14
Riley's Treatise on the Mule	4	8
Hallam's School History of the Middle Ages	3	0
Hurst's Agricultural Surveyor's Hand-book.....	6	8
Thaddeus of Warsaw.....	0	8
Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table	1	8
Byron's Poetical Works, (Warne's Edition)	0	12
Smyth on Antiquity of Intellectual Man	6	12
Drawing-Room Music Book, 2 Vols.....	6	0
Thompson's Arithmetic Rs. 2½; Key to Ditto.....	3	12
Milton's Prose Works, 5 Vols.	13	4
Smiles's Self-Help	4	8
Text-Book Schools of Musquetry	1	8
The Waterdale Neighbours.....	1	8
Gulliver's Travels	0	8
Gallot's Universal Curve Tables	2	12
Shifts and Experiences of Camp Life, Parts 1 to 6.	11	4
Hymns, Ancient and Modern. With Music	2	12
————(Morocco)	7	8
————(Ditto, and Red Cross.)	9	8
——Without Music. 8 as., 10 as., 14 as., Re. 1, and	1	4
Blunders in Speaking Corrected	0	4
Mr. Jones's Evening Party	0	12
A Dangerous Woman	0	8
Darky Dramas, 3 Parts	2	4
Little Arthur's History of England.....	1	14
Claret's Complete Craft Masonry (Lock and Key.)	35	0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry	3	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Katie's Letter	1	8
——The Blind Girl to her Harp	1	8

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Ein Deutsches Weib	1	8
Ein Hartes Hertz	1	8
Frauenhass and Frauenliebe.....	3	12
Stadt der Intelligenz	1	2

SUNDRIES.

Gillott's Crow Quills. Per Card	1	8
——Mapping Pens. Per Card	1	8
Winsor and Newton's Crimson Lake. Per Cake...	1	0
————Cobalt ....Per Cake...	1	4
————Prussian Blue. Per Cake...	0	8
Rowney's Drawing Pencils HB. & HH. Per doz.	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 715 ; New Do. 290. Mazagons 655. Colabas 1,095. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p. ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	[redacted]
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	1,000	all	11½ ps	Do. [redacted]	[redacted]
	200	all	5 p. [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	80
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] and	655
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] Canning	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	2,000	1,100	300 p s	Albert Co Kurrachee	800
	3,000	850	30 p s	Alexandra Press Co	370
	12,000	11,000	1800 ps	Apollo Press Co	10900
	2,000	2,000	400 do	Bombay Press Co	1570
	500	500	100 do	Do. New	390
	1,880	1,880	100 do	Colaba Press Co	3075
70,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co	8050
60,000	2,000	1,800	10	Framji Cowasji Press	1225
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	3200
20,000	5,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co	850
300,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of W. Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

..	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	950
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1620
20,000	2,000	all	..	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	..	Bombay	3500
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	865
	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	320
160,000	5,000	all	..	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	250	Great Eastern	1770
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	..	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	..	Royal	1500
27,500	5,000	all	..	Victoria Spinning	2000

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	6 0	Bombay Ship. Co	1350
280,000	2,500	all	200	Bombay Coast	360
160,000	5,000	2,500	..	Prince of Wales Ship Co	1600
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co	100
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	85

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	18·3·0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
..	£20	196·8·8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
..	£100	1,000	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Railway Co.	1120

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
..	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	32
..	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co.	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	90
800,000	200	25	..	,, China	3½
100,000	200	100	May '67	,, Guzerat	85
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	67
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
..	100	20	May '67	Royal Bank	26
..	400	400	..	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	150	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	3,500	1,450	..	B'bay & Bengal S.S	990
2,000,000	4,100	..	..	Frere Reclamation	140
..	3,500	975	..	Iron Shipping	950

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100⅛
Do.	60 Do. do.	89½
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	225 to 230
Akote New	225 to 230
Broach	225 to 228
Dholera	235 to 238
Bhownuggur	235 to 238
Veerawul	210 to 215
Vingorla	226 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 237
Khandeish	220 to 222
Barsee	220 to 222

Ready sale 275 Candies. Market rising.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 17th Oct. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	25,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	1,98,94,619
Deposits at Branches	,,	11,50,384
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	30,295
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	2,85,78,914

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	22,18,680
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	,,	2,25,393
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	,,	40,75,223
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	,,	21,20,062
Dead Stock	,,	4,64,491
Stamps	,,	4,961
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	17,74,936
Overdrafts	,,	314
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,58,08,717
Do. do. at Branches	,,	18,86,137
	Rs.	2,85,78,914

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 15th October 1868.

Very little business reported to-day in Government Papers, 4 per cents sold at Rs. 4-14 to 4-12 discount, and small pieces Rs. 4-10 to 4-8; Public Works 5 per cents, a small piece at Rs. 6-8 premium, and 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 9-4 to 9-6 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-6 to 9-8.

Some trifling amounts of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures obtained Rs. 7.4 premium.

17 Bank of Bengal shares sold yesterday and to-day at Rs 1,746¾ and a larger number at Rs. 1,740 each.

Only one lot of National Bank shares obtainable at Rs. 134, inclusive of dividend, was at once bought up. More wanted at this price.

A half-share in the Forradaile Schiller Steam Tug Co. changed hands at par or Rs. 3,125.

Upwards of 100 shares in the Burdwan Stone Co., sold yesterday and to-day at Rs. 21 each.

A small lot of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares was placed yesterday, at Rs. 127½ per share of Rs 250 paid up.

15 shares in the Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co., sold at Rs. 275 each.

Sales of 200 contributory shares in the Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., were effected at Rs. 180 discount or Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 200 paid up.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19

Utterson, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Fowler, Surgeon Major, 83nd Regiment, on sick certificate, from Kurrachee.
Burnett, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, from Mhow.
R. Byramjee, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Rutnagherry.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.
Smith, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Persia.
Pelly, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Persia.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Laurie, Captain, 108th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.
Walter, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Burnett, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 19	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Goa, Oct. 16.
	Shawool Ahmed	Nacoda	Cochin, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 19	Penang (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Oxford	Cochrane	Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12	Zoroaster	—	—
	Oriental	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Sattara (s)	Geo Beyts	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Cashmere (s)	Dickenson	Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held THIS DAY at 4 P.M at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Shareholders are particularly [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]	6 8	7 0
[redacted]	4 0	4 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY (50) per SHARE, amounting (with the one previously paid at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share) to Rs. 150 for the year ending 30th June 1868, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 26th October instant to Shareholders whose names will be on the Company's register on the 22nd instant. Share Certificates will be required to be produced before payment of the Dividend.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—COLABA AND SEVERNDROOG. Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherrie, Dapoolie, on MONDAY the 9th November, about (9,000) nine thousand seasoned TEAK RAFTERS, admirably adapted for roofing purposes, &c., stacked on the banks of the Jog River and Anjurleh Creek, and can be shipped at little or no expense. Any further information required will be furnished on application to the undersigned on tour in the Severndroog district.

ALLEN SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.
Alibagh, 16th October 1868.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO, &c, &c.

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents
TREACHER AND COMPANY, (LIMITED).
in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated
MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,
Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.
Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 3 as. 8	Rs. 4-0

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P. M. on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, from parties wishing to supply a SHIP of about one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or longer if required, to be discharged at any Port on the Coast of India, for the conveyance of Stores and Troops, Provisions for whom will be shipped by the Commissariat Department at Bombay.

The Vessel tendering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 28th instant. The Vessel tendering will provide Storm Hatches, Accommodation and Hatch Ladders, and such other fittings, alterations, and Stores as may be required by the Agent for Transports—Government finding Tanks, Water, and Fittings for Troops and their accoutrements. It is expected that such Water or Tanks as may belong to the Ships will be made available for the reception of Water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers. Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
,, for Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
,, for Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
,, for superior Book-work	3s. 4s.
,, for Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s, 6d.
,, for Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
,, fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER, and Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

⁂ Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECTDESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th October, instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

I.—To appoint Directors to fill up vacancies.

II.—To receive the resignation of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey as Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

AND ALSO to consider the following propositions to be made by way of Special Resolutions:—

I.—That Article 65 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

II.—That the following be the 65th Article of Association of the Company:—"Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree and Jehangeer Hormusjee, and the Survivor of them, shall on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf, be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall have full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company."

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 19th October 1868.

JEWELLERY
received by last Mail

FOR LADIES.
Superb complete suites of
BRACELET, BROOCH,
AND EARRINGS,
from Rs. 125 to Rs. 250.
Demi suites of
BROOCH & EARRINGS,
from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Richly Chased 18 Carat
GUARD RINGS
from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.
Richly Worked or Jewelled
EARRINGS,
Full and Children's Sizes,
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 56.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
SHIRT STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30.
Handsome Complete Suits of
STUDS AND LINKS,
of Plain or Chased, 15 or 18 Carat Gold,
from Rs. 43 to Rs. 60.
FORT, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TANKARDS AND BEER MUGS,
Open or covered, with glass or solid Bottoms,
IN BEST WHITE METAL,;
from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6.
SILVER PLATED
by the
MAGNETO ELECTRIC PROCESS,
With a strong coating of silver upon nickel;
Plain richly Chased, or Engraved;
from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 33.
FORT, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of WALTER & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Account to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.

THOMAS [redacted]
3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

[redacted]

[redacted] that on and [redacted] ONE HALF ANNA in the [redacted] from prompt Cash Payments, i. e. [redacted] Gas consumed in any one month must be paid [redacted] following month at the Offices of the Company to entitle them to this Discount.

REQUISITES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

	Rs.	as.
Complete French and English Phrase Book ...	Rs. 0	12
New Guide to Modern Conversation in English and German	,, 1	2
Ditto ditto in English and French	,, 1	2
Ditto ditto in English and Spanish	,, 1	2
Ditto ditto in English and Italian	,, 1	2
Ditto ditto in English and Portuguese	,, 1	2
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book	,, 0	12
——— Anglo-German ditto	,, 0	12
——— Anglo-Spanish ditto	,, 0	12
——— Anglo-Italian ditto	,, 0	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th October 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT FRIDAY THE 23RD INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Miss Braddon's Charlotte's Inheritance	Rs. 4	8
Love's Conflict	1	8
Beames' Outlines of Indian Philology	3	12
Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics	18	12
Hoffmann's Japanese Grammar	9	8
Figuier's Insect Life—profusely illustrated	15	0
Map of Tasmania (in case)	15	12
Manual & Platoon Exercise for the Snider Rifle	0	2
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy	10	0
New Play—Lost in London	0	8
Murchison on Diseases of the Liver	8	0
Holden's Manual of Anatomy	12	0
Gay's Diseases of the Leg	3	12
The Broadway Annual, 1868	5	12
Sir W. Scott's Count Robert of Paris	0	8
Oliver's Tables for Setting out Railway Curves	3	12
The Wandering Jew, Part I	0	8
Hallam's History of the Middle Ages	6	12
Clarke's Electrical Measurements	4	8
Fonblanque's How we are Governed	2	12
For Ever and Ever	1	8
Woman against Woman	2	4
Meunier's The Great Hunting grounds of the World	3	12
Seekers after God (Sunday Library)	3	0
The Taxidermist's Manual	2	0
Carlisle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Fellows' The Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	12
Ritual of Freemasonry	2	12
Acton on Prostitution	8	0
Play Books.—Paul the Poacher. Area Belle. The Pacha of Pimlico. Charles II. John Dobbs. Midnight Watch. Betsey Baker. Macbeth travestie. Wonderful Woman.—Each	0	8
Hunting Grounds of the Old World	4	8
The British Pharmacopœia, 1868	4	8
Meadows' Prescribers' Companion	2	12
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	8	0
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, Jan. to June 1868	4	12
Our Domesticated Dogs	2	0
NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
SONG.—Qui le voce. and Ernani.—Each	1	8
—I cannot sing the old songs	2	0
—Her bright smile haunts me still	1	8
—You and I	2	0
—Thou art so near and yet so far	1	8
—Annie Laurie	1	0
—To-morrow, and Yesterday—Each	1	8
—When I was young	1	8
—Katie	1	8
—Seventy-two	1	8
—Marion Moore	1	8
—Who's at my window?	2	0
—The Hero of Magdala	1	8
—The snow lies white	2	0
—Norma (duet)	0	8
—Siffino al Ore (duet)	1	0
The Gipsey Countess (duet)	2	0
PIECE.—The Carnival de Venice. By Schulhoff	2	0
QUADRILLES.—Lalla Rookh and Domino Noir.—Each	2	0
LANCERS.—The Knight of St. Patrick	2	0
WALTZES.—Milly; Proserpine; and Galatea.—Each	2	0
GALOPS.—Under Stock and Stem; Dearer than Life; and Saucy Kate—Each	1	8
Household Music, Parts 1 to 8	3	0
Chappell's Musical Magazine for October	0	12
Bond Street for October	0	12

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Carte de Visite size.—Lord Napier of Magdala. The Son of Theodorus. And a number of others. Also several Cabinet size Photos.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th October, 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED ON FRIDAY LAST BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

Nigel Bartram's Ideal. By Florence Wilford	Rs. 0	12
Cazin on the Phenomena and Laws of Heat	3	12
The Garden of the Soul (Roman Catholic Prayer Book)—morocco bound, with clasp	5	0
The Key of Heaven, Ditto ditto	5	0
Tom Holt's Log. By W. S. Hayward	1	8
The Giraffe Hunters. By Captain M. Reid	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter and other Tales	0	8
Life in Iron Mills and other Tales	0	8
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	0
Wilson on Diseases impeding Reproduction	3	12
Play Books—Birthplace of Podgers. Slasher and Crasher. Thumping Legacy. Artful Dodge. Patience Penelope. His Last Legs. My Precious Betsey. Plot and Passion. Turkish Bath. Seven Clerks. Tom Cringle. Lonely Man. Dream at Sea. Alice Gray. The Pilot. Robert Macaire. Charcoal Burner. Two Galley Slaves. Lend Me Five Shillings. To Paris and Back for £5. Double Dummy. Going to the Derby. Fra Diavolo. Maid and Magpie. Cool as a Cucumber. Warlock of the Glen—Each	0	8
Ruskin's King of the Golden River	2	0
Swinburne's Poems	6	12
——— Atalanta	4	8
——— Chatillon	5	4
——— Queen Mother	3	12
Bernard Smith's School Arithmetic	3	0
——— Key	5	8
——— and Algebra, in 1 vol	6	12
Buckley's Serenaders' Songs	0	12
Chambers's Cricket Manual	0	8
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide, 1868	0	12
The Cricket Field	3	12
Rules of Cricket	0	4
Bow Bells, Vols 7 and 8.—Each	5	0
Hillier on the Diseases of Children	6	4
On the use of Oxygen in treatment of Diseases	2	12
West on the Diseases of Children	10	0
The Uses of the Turning Lathe	11	4
Croquet; its instruments and laws, 1868	0	8
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	9	8
——— Translation	6	0
——— Baital Pachesi	6	12
——— Hindoostanee Grammar	8	0
——— Manual	2	12
——— Persian Grammar	9	8
——— Tota-Kohani	6	0
——— English and Hindoostanee Dictionary	3	12
Hiles's Short Voluntaries for the Organ. 2 Vols	15	12
Reade's Hard Cash	3	12
——— Christie Johnstone	2	12
——— Peg Woffington	2	12
Christie's Faith. By author of High Church, &c.	1	8
Song Books, with music—in variety	0	12
New Play.—Wife's Secret	0	12
Church Services, with Hymns ancient and modern bound together. (Rim and clasp)	6	8
Family Sermons. By H. Bonar, D.D., Kelso	4	8
Family Prayers for Morning and Evening during a month	1	12
Webster's Unabridged English Dictionary	24	0
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illust. Edn	6	8
A Treatise on the Metallurgy of Iron, &c. By H. Bauerman	9	0
Macnaghten's Hindoo and Mahomedan Law	4	8
Swift's a Tale of a Tub	1	8
Angus's Handbook of Specimens of English Literature	3	12
Barth's Bible Stories	1	0
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury	1	0
Macaulay's Miscellaneous Essays, 2 vols	5	0
Whateley's Logic, and Rhetoric.—Each	3	8
Habits of good Society	2	12
NEW FRENCH BOOKS.		
Proverbes et Scenes Bourgeoises. Par E. Ourliac	2	4
Les Confidences d'une Sage Femme. Par Dr. J. Daniel	2	4
La Terreur Prussienne, 2 vols. Par A. Dumas	1	8
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Song — Maggie's Secret	2	0
——— Maggie's Welcome	1	8
——— Jessie's Dream	1	8
——— Come Home, Father	1	4
——— I cannot Sing the Old Songs	2	0
——— The Gipsey Countess. (Duet)	2	0

Bombay, 17th Oct., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, a GUITAR, made by LACOTE of Paris in 1862. A very sweet-toned instrument,—Rs. 50 Cash.

Another instrument, maker's name unknown, but in good condition —Rs. 30. Cash.

BARNARD'S APPARATUS FOR STAINING GLASS by the improved process of DIAPHANIE, for church, hall, conservatory, staircase, and other windows, which may be easily performed at a small cost.—Rs. 15, Cash.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1868.

PAUNCHGUNNY POTATOES.—Just received a few baskets of Potatoes from the Hills. Price per basket of 4 maunds, Rs. 10, Cash.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 16th Oct. 1868.

FOR SALE, 100 Cases JAS. HENNESSY & Co's BRANDY, 3rd quality. Not less than 10 boxes sold. Rs. 21 per case. Cash.—Also 10 Cases PEARS'S FANCY SOAPS, in cases, each case containing 6 gross Tablets, 6 to a pound.—Offers received. Apply to CHESSON & WOODHALL, Agents for JOHN GLADDING & SON, London.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Having been informed that one WASUDEO ABAJEE has contracted to SELL a DWELLING-HOUSE, situated in Gowasoor Oart, and [redacted] under No. 98, I hereby give Notice to all persons [redacted] respect thereof, that the said House does in [redacted] to me, and that whoever will purchase or [redacted] with it without my consent will do so at [redacted]

WASUDEW CRUSTNATH ABAJEE.
[redacted] October 1868.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with [redacted] Codicils annexed, to the Estate of [redacted] BULLOCK, late of Cheltenham, in [redacted] Gloucester, Esq., who died at Cheltenham [redacted] about the 11th day of February 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors of the said THOMAS HENRY BULLOCK are required to send in their claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 20th day of November 1868, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said THOMAS HENRY BULLOCK without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 19th day of October 1868.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of RICHARD SPOONER, the younger, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, but late of Poona House, West Worthing, in the County of Sussex, who died at Poona House, West Worthing, aforesaid, on or about the 20th day of August 1867, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors of the said RICHARD SPOONER, are required to send in their claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 20th day of November next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said RICHARD SPOONER without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 19th day of October 1868.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, formerly a Commander and late a Captain of the Indian Navy, late of No. 1 Beaufort Villa, Freemantle, near Southampton, in the County of Southampton, who died at No. 1 Beaufort Villa, aforesaid, on or about the 18th day of December 1867, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors of the said ARCHIBALD MACDONALD are required to send in their claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 20th day of November next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said ARCHIBALD MACDONALD without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 19th day of October 1868.

REMINGTON & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..October	24	Saturday ...Nov.	28
,,	31	,, ...Dec.	5
,, Nov.	7	,,	12
,,	14	,,	19
,,	21	,,	26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

November .... 14 | December 12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M, and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868.

THE air of superiority which is so often assumed at home, when any writer, or politician, touches upon matters Indian or Anglo-Indian, reminds one of the father who seldom troubled his head about his children, but who, when he did go near them, religiously made it a point to box their ears. A couple of discussions have lately been going on in the home press, with reference to India, which demonstrate this propensity very effectively. The argument of the above cited parent probably was, that whenever he saw a child he boxed its ears, because he always concluded that, at a more or less recent period it had been in mischief, and deserved the punishment. The argument of English journalists appears to be that, when any Indian matter turns up, the Anglo-Indian view of the question is sure to be the wrong one. In this Capital of India question, with the exception of one or two journals, who really have so far enfranchised themselves, as to hold that it is not the sacred duty of a Governor-General and his Council to kill themselves for an idea—the home press, which has fastened on the subject with that patient tenacity which distinguishes it in the dead season, seems to have commenced with the assumption that public business is materially checked in its progress by the absence of the Supreme Government from Calcutta; and that such an absence is dictated by motives similar to those which make a returning school boy feel delighted if he happen to miss the train on his way back to school—a dislike of work, and a strong predisposition to prefer the pleasant to the useful. The Viceroy and his Council, it is assumed, need sharply looking after, and their propensity to shirk work whipt out of them. The fact of an honourable body of statesmen finding it possible to do a great deal more work, under conditions much less injurious to health, in a pleasant climate, than in an unpleasant one, does not appeal to the perceptions of these rigid moralists. The combination of hard work, with agreeable surroundings, arouses their suspicion, or excites their unqualified scepticism, just as an old fashioned City man would never reconcile himself to the substitution of arm chairs for the conventional high-backed stools for the use of his clerks. We once heard of a martinet schoolmaster who exclaimed, with reference to one of his pupils—"I am quite certain that "boy cannot be learning his lesson; he is "looking so happy." In the same way the martinets of the home press feel that the Government of India, when in the Hills, cannot be doing its work, because Simla is such an extremely agreeable place to work in as compared with Calcutta. Another instance of this indiscriminating carping spirit was exemplified the other day in a letter to a contemporary. After gloomily referring to the gaieties of the Poona Season, in which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his Council were said to be "immersed," the writer went on to express a hope that, as the season was drawing to its close, the Governor and Council would soon attend to public business again, and redress standing grievances. After all it appeared that the grievance in question was occasioned by a bad smell, which offended the householders of a certain street in Bombay or wherever it was that the complainant wrote from. The fact of the matter appears to be, that the principle of envy—which is about the most contemptible and widely spread constituent of the character of modern civilized society—so thoroughly imbues the minds of many people, as to render any enjoyment in which they have no share a real source of vexation to them. A man, however, who cannot get out of London in September, certainly deserves some amount of forbearance from us, and this rigid judgment upon Indian official preference for Capua to Calcutta, in the hot season, is doubtless a good deal aggravated by the extreme ill-humour of the writer, an ill-humour arising from a very similar cause; and inducing a ready sympathy with similarly situated grumblers in Calcutta. To tell them that, with a railway and a telegraph, the time occupied in travel, and in receiving and sending communications, between Calcutta and Simla, is reducible to a *minimum*; to observe that the nature of the Viceroy's functions is such as renders his rule more or less peripatetic; to remark that men, chiefly on the downward side of fifty, with families dependent on them, or with handsome prospects elsewhere, cannot be expected to confine themselves to a detestable climate for a certain number of months every year, merely because the highly agreeable and health-restoring act of getting away from it looks like thinking more of self than of the public interests; to urge that Simla is by no means inconveniently situated with reference to the subordinate Governments of Bengal, of the North-West, and the Punjaub; to point out that valuable as time may be, human life is yet more so, and that the loss of time occupied in transit, in the annual Viceregal migrations, would be saved at a very dear rate, if, to save it, a course were adopted which might prove fatal to a single valuable public servant, or, at any rate, deprive the country of his services, by the destruction of his health; to urge, we say, all this is of no avail. Calcutta, they reply, is the Capital of British India—Goldsmith's geography distinctly says so; and, in the Capital the Viceroy should remain. As to the climate, and the question of loss or preservation of health, involved in the matter, what has *that* to do with it? Are not Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief, and such like, *paid* to face the risk? This latter is a thoroughly British sentiment. A reasoner of this description never thinks of admitting that a good man is well paid to fill a responsible post, because he *is* a good man and deserves good measure, but he is well paid, they assume, because the good pay is the marketable equivalent of the risks and disagreeables his incumbency of the post will throw him into contact with. As to whether Simla is really the most convenient of the Bengal hill stations, that is altogether a different question. It is the principle which we defend, not the method of carrying it into operation.

The other instance to which we alluded is afforded by a late number of the *Daily News*, which has an article upon the Hazara outbreak, and expresses itself thereon with a timid conscientiousness extremely edifying. Reduced to its essence, the article amounts to this—1. We must not be aggressive in our Indian policy. 2. There is a "perilous significance" in despatching a "great military force," to punish a small and *already defeated (?)* body of insurgents. 3. The affair must be watched, to prevent annexationists from picking a quarrel with Afghanistan. 4. And it concludes with this beautiful generalization—

> "The designs of that party (i. e. the annexationists) "are honest, so far as they look to what they think to be "the interests of India and of England, but they are mis "taken and mischievous. They are not accepted by "English liberal thought. They are condemned by some "of the greatest of Indian statesmen; and their inception "would lead us into difficulties which in the end perhaps we "might surmount, but only at the cost of blood and trea"sure, and of our just repute for moderate counsels."

We do not think English liberal thought is adverse to imperial interests and imperial safety, or would fail to sanction all necessary measures for the security of India, and we may ask what insurgents were defeated, before the "great military force" was despatched against them. The force sent has a "perilous significance" of what? Of the fact that the Indian Government will endure no trifling in that quarter? Surely and precisely that is what it was intended that it should signify, and *did*, as the Akoond of Swat was not slow to understand. As to the nonsense about picking a quarrel with the Afghans, one might as well caution the authorities at Gibraltar to be very tender in suppressing a disturbance there, for fear of annoying Spain. Moreover, our present policy and the *entente cordiale* between the Viceroy and Shere Ali Khan is of course quite in accord with the suspicions that the Indian Government has "designs" upon Afghan independence, which it is cloaking under the pretence of suppressing this Hazara outbreak! So much for what is termed taking an intelligent interest in Indian affairs.

ONE of our Bengal contemporaries has drawn special attention to the fact that a large number of the highest civil appointments in India are held by bachelors, and has inferred a deficiency of statesmanlike talent from this disinclination to matrimony which apparently characterizes the Bengal Civil Service. The writer is of opinion that the stronger affections and greater deliberation which are incidental to married men have in various ways benefited the counsels of Government, and apprehends that a bachelor administration would fail from deficient sympathies. He also points out most truly how the higher social status of the married man reflects a different kind of dignity on his official position: and he enforces his theory by illustrations taken from the lives of eminent public servants. While we agree with him to some extent we are unable to see any real cause of alarm. There is no danger of the married men being swamped by the unmarried. It has even been urged by distinguished military officers that a regiment loses in efficiency when too much encumbered with ladies, and that the officers sometimes evince a little dislike to going upon field service. Subalterns are always the flower of an army; and most Governments have, by stinting them to small pay, effectually deterred most of them from leaving the life of single blessedness. The old furlough rules had much the same effect: and looking back on the number of frontier wars and intestine disturbances, of mutinies and massacres which have been in vogue ever since we settled in India, it is perhaps not much to be regretted that Government always had a strong reserve of bachelors ready to do or to die as it might happen. There can be little doubt that the unmarried man is for active purposes as useful as the husband. He has only himself to think of when engaging in any dangerous expedition, and there is no Andromache with tearful eyes to make a bitter parting. He has seldom been reproached, as Paris was, with the pursuit of ignoble pleasures to the neglect of duty. His taste for shikar makes him love the wandering life of tents; and he is never constrained by a wife's love of society to linger in a station when he ought to be travelling through his districts. Governments order him about as they think proper, and constantly change him from one place to another; whereas in the case of a married man, the lady and encumbrances must be considered. There is another reason for bachelors becoming vigorous officials: they, or rather the best part of them, are usually ambitious. They are anxious to acquire a name, respect, and distinction, and in this pursuit are willing to undergo any amount of toil, fatigue and danger. But this motive generally ceases with marriage, for marriage is the greatest event of a man's life; and brings with it children, who, as Lord Bacon remarks, are hostages to fortune. Ambition begins to wane, and the paterfamilias feels like a jockey who has passed the winning post and must pull in his horse. The greater number of good, sensible men reflect that the chances of extra-exertion being recognized are small, whereas family bliss is certain and is only interfered with by ambition, which often implies intrigue and "khutput." The bold, persevering, ambitious man not only prepares himself by reading and observation for the lucky occasion which may dawn at any time but he is always on the watch for any indication of its approach. This habit is fraught with constant care and anxiety, often with secret dissatisfaction, as every man who has experienced the feeling will confess. A bachelor may be able to endure its incubus, by dint of self-reliance and enthusiasm; but the husband has to help his wife through her troubles and sorrows, and the management of a family takes up most of his superfluous vitality. If he still followed his ambitious hopes, he would be borne down with double weight of care: so he gives up what may turn out only a dream and finds his solace in the calm serene delights of his home.

It is also rather in opposition to our contemporary's theory that the most illustrious Anglo-Indians earned their laurels as bachelors. The magnificent Triumvirate consisting of Wellington and his two Secretaries, Munro and Sir J. Malcolm, who managed Mysore after the fall of Seringapatam, were all bachelors. Lord Metcalfe never married, nor did Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was regarded by men like Heber and Sir James Mackintosh, as by far the most able and accomplished man of his time, and whom no later Governor has rivalled.

It is bitter to hear of the fame that we cannot emulate; for which reason all the lazy bachelors and some of more generous spirit who despair of the opportunity will object that these men are extraordinary instances. It is true that some of them like Wellington had the advantage of high connections. But his two Secretaries who afterwards left indelible marks on this country, were the sons of broken-down merchants, had to earn all the influence they acquired, and began their career in such poverty as has to dispense with dinners and blankets. The brilliancy of Metcalfe's talent and heroism was for a long time obscured by his shyness and diffidence. Other names from the illustrious roll of Indian worthies might be added, but the various examples cited above are sufficient to show that there is no reasonable ground for insisting on matrimony as a qualification for Indian functionaries.

THE news we published last week that active steps will be taken to place our relations with Afghanistan on a sound footing, has since been confirmed by intelligence from various quarters. It will be seen from a London telegram that the "Morning Herald," which has some connexion with the departments at Westminster, has intimated to the public that it is the policy of the India Office to renew the alliance with the ruler of the Afghans which has been in abeyance since the death of Dost Mahomed. The word "alliance," if used in its strict sense, indicates how far the course resolved upon goes towards a substantial and useful settlement of our position on the North West border.

OUR local daily contemporary, upon whose wonderful electoral appeal we commented on Saturday, now publishes the following exquisitely characteristic note:—

> "We were hardly prepared to find any journal in India, at this time of day, *protesting* against an appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom, to require their representatives to make a study of the subject of Indian finance, and the character of the relations subsisting between the two countries. It is too late to stigmatize the policy which we have advocated for so many years as anti-English. The device was worn out years ago, and the only excuse that can be made for its re-appearance in the columns of a contemporary, is the consideration that the writer is new to the field of Indian journalism. He has plunged back into the days when the Imperial guarantee was an open question, and does not know that the controversy was long since closed. So also we are to understand, it seems, that the maxim 'India must not borrow' is after all an embodiment of political wisdom. We cannot oblige him by re-opening either question. If he will read back upon the subject he will not expect us to do so."

That the *Times of India* should be "prepared" to see any one calling in question the utterances of an oracle is what no one expected, and nothing need be said on the subject But we remind our adversary that the word "protesting" is altogether irrelevant, is in fact a misdescription. We commented on the vanity which prompted the exhibition, and answered the main points, but were not so weak as to protest against what all Bombay knows to be "irrepressable." Next, it does not discredit a fact to say, it is old and worn out. The policy we resist was, is, and will be, "anti-English" from the beginning to the end. Nor was it requisite to make a long voyage to this island, and enter on the new field of Indian journalism, to know both what the policy is, and its inveterate character. Unhappily the debate has been as rife in London as it was in Bombay, and journalists, for their sins, were compelled to become acquainted with its scope and bearing. As to not re-opening the question—what did the marvellous appeal mean, if not a fresh variation on the old theme? The cool assumption that nobody knows anything out of the sphere in which our contemporary moves would be a great joke, were it not, unfortunately, the painful manifestation of a chronic weakness.

WE take pleasure in noting, especially after what we wrote yesterday, that our contemporary has spontaneously made the *amende honorable* to the spirit of fairness, by reprinting the whole of the article from the *Economist* on "Local Taxation."

IN the recent dearth of medical men in India Sub-Assistant Surgeons have frequently been put in positions of great responsibility. It is necessary on general grounds, moreover, that before promotion to the higher grades of the service every seventh and fourteenth year these surgeons should pass professional examinations of a very different character from what has hitherto prevailed. The Government of India has accordingly directed, at the request of the medical authorities, that Sub-Assistant Surgeons shall henceforth be examined by uniform papers prepared by the staff of the Medical College and reported on by them. This important class will thus be stimulated to keep themselves abreast of medical progress, and they as well as their patients will be the gainers.—*Friend of India, Oct* 15.

WHILST nearly the whole of Upper India is suffering from an unusual drought, we in Calcutta have received far more than our usual quantity of rain. The returns published by the meteorological office show, that up to the 7th of October, we had 91·49 inches of rain. This is more than is known to have fallen in Calcutta in any year since returns have been kept. The years in which the next greatest amount of rain fell were 1852, when there were 81·41 inches; 1861, when there were 89·19 inches; and 1864, when the Cyclone raised the total to 84·22 inches. The yearly average of the last fourteen years is 68·51 inches, and as we have part of the present month in which there is an average fall of five inches, and November, and December, whose united average is about one inch, yet to come, we may expect to reach a considerably higher quantity than in any previous year since records have been kept.—*Englishman.*

LORD AMBERLEY has addressed a letter to a West of England paper, in which he states that from the conduct of landlords to tenants he is convinced that the ballot is indispensably necessary in order to secure freedom of election.

MR. DISRAELI'S IRISH CHURCH POLICY.—The "Scotsman" throws some light on the "flank movement" in regard to the Irish Church which it is supposed Mr. Disraeli has in contemplation, if he can only push on the necessary education of his party, and especially of one or two of his chief colleagues. "The solution of the problem attributed to Mr. Disraeli," says the London correspondent of that journal, "is a plan of disestablishment by which the Episcopal Church of Ireland shall cease to be predominant in Ireland as a separate and self-contained Establishment, but shall retain its endowments and also a connection with the State as a branch of the church of England. In other words, the clergy are to surrender whatever territorial standing now gives them precedence over the priests and dissenting ministers, but will continue to enjoy their emoluments, and also a connection with the State somehow or other through the Archbishop of Canterbury and the English hierarchy, who e delegates they will become. How far this scheme will ever be developed is more than I can say." This report will of course be at once denied, just as the year before last the statement was denied that the Government were preparing for a reduction of the franchise; but there is certainly something of Mr Disraeli's fantastic subtlety in the project.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REPORT OF BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—Major-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Edward Bray, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, Lieut. Colonel George Bray, 96th Regiment, Captain Marsh, 82nd Regiment, and Lieut. Caraac, 19th Hussars, visited Berlin recently, for the purpose of seeing the Prussian army and being present at the reviews and manœuvres of the Prussian troops in the neighbourhood of the capital, which began on the 25th of August and concluded on the 16th of September. These officers were received with marked attention by the king, the crown prince, and the generals and officers of the Prussian guard, and the greatest attention and kindness was shown to the English officers during their visit. They were entertained by the king and the crown princess, and the crown prince took them with him to see his division near Stettin in Pomerania, where they remained three days, during which time the troops bivouacked without tents in the open country and manœuvred against each other as two opposing armies over several miles every day. This division consisted of about 13,000 men. At Landesburg, near Berlin, the troops about 16,000 in number, consisting entirely of artillery, and infantry of the guard, were also manœuvred for three days across country, without tents, in a similar manner. The English officers were most favourably impressed with the soldierlike bearing, the excellent drill and organisation of the Prussian army. According to their report the troops move rapidly, and are thoroughly, well, and skilfully commanded. The men—the line regiments as well as those of the Guard—are fine, stout, broad-shouldered soldiers, and although all young soldiers (under four years' service) they move remarkably well. The cavalry is particularly good, well mounted, and well commanded, and move about the field with great celerity. The outpost and vedette duties of the cavalry were admirably executed.—*Home Paper.*

FOREIGN MERCENARIES IN KATTYAWAR.

OUR Kattyawar correspondent fears that owing to the manner in which the native officials of H. H. the Guicowar in that province are acting towards the Seebundees in their service, the seeds of a fresh predatory rising are rapidly and surely being sown. He writes as follows—

"It was but the other day (thanks to the energetic measures of our present Political Agent) that the Waghur disturbances were put down, and the noted outlaws Mooloo and Deeva Maneck killed; and thus the last of the Waghur disturbances have been heard of—for, with the present arrangements in Okhamundel, I do not think any of the Waghur tribe are likely again to break out, as there is every probability that the able officer in charge of that district, Captain Scott, will gradually convert them into peaceable tillers of the soil.

"The origin of the Waghur disturbances in this province was gross mismanagement on the part of the managers of the Guicowar's possessions, and it is natural to suppose, after all that has occurred, that these men would be more circumspect and more careful to guard against such occurrences; but this, I regret to observe, is not the case, as the Umreilly authorities lately took upon themselves to turn adrift 300 Mekranees and other armed mercenaries, without even observing the courtesy of consulting the European officer in charge of those Mahals. These mercenaries were on dismissal allowed to retain their arms, and are, I hear, wandering about the province.

"That the Guicowar's government should wish to reduce expenses, and with that object get rid of a lot of men whose services may not have been actually needed is natural enough; but that it should do so without observing certain precautions necessary for the peace and quiet of this hitherto turbulent province,—made so by their acts—is a proceeding most impolitic, and fraught with much danger. If these mercenaries were no longer needed, they should not only have been dismissed, but deported from the province. As it is, we have now a body of 300 armed men under no control, roving about the province—a body of men, too, be it remembered, unaccustomed to any occupation but that of arms. How, then, are they to support themselves in the absence of any means to return to their native country? Their former habits will preclude them from becoming cultivators, and the prohibition placed upon the chiefs of this province of increasing the number of foreign mercenaries in their service, will prevent their obtaining employment. They will, therefore, I fear take to plundering as a means of livelihood, and the British Government will again be called upon to step in and restore order. We have already, I should imagine, paid enough not only in money, but in valuable lives, to justify us in preventing the Guicowar's representatives or the native chiefs of these parts from acting in such a way as would tend to revive disturbances in the province, and I would, therefore, suggest that in future when either the Guicowar, or any chief in the province, finds it necessary to dispense with the services of a number of foreign mercenaries, they should be bound to ship them off to their country without delay, and report proceedings to the Government through their respective channels of communication.

Another step that may be adopted with advantage is, that all States having a coast line should be prohibited from permitting any armed foreigners to land in their territories; and in fact, as we all know that men from Mekran or the Arabian Coast never come to these parts for the purpose of becoming settlers, but solely for employment in the Seebundy, all such,—even when not in possession of arms—should be prohibited from landing, as the means of procuring weapons is so very easy.

"It is true that according to treaties we are bound to assist the Guicowar in putting down his enemies, but when he, or his people in authority, act in this manner, I really cannot think that we are called upon to uphold his imprudent and mischievous measures, and if he does not take ordinary care and deport his discharged mercenaries, we shall be justified, I think, in withholding assistance, when these mercenaries begin to rob and plunder.

"The Political Agent of Kattyawar, in an address read by him at the Durbar held at Rajcote on the 24th ultimo, called the attention of the Chiefs of Kattyawar to the objectionable practice of employing foreign mercenaries, but I fear that this will have little or no effect, unless he be supported by Government, and authorized to adopt means to compel the chiefs to dismiss the superfluous number of these people, and send them out of the country.

"The act of the Guicowar's government noticed above has supplied a nucleus for a formidable band of robbers, and it is a matter for consideration how it is to be dealt with. I can think of no other plan than that every chief should be required to cause all persons bearing arms, and who are not in the employ of any person, to be taken up and collected at one place, and as they are got together in bodies of thirty or forty at a time, they should be embarked on board country vessels and sent off to their respective countries, the cost of their subsistence and passage being paid by the chiefs in whose employ they last were.

"The practice followed by almost all the chiefs in the province, of keeping a large number of armed men, natives of the province, with them, is also highly objectionable, and should be prevented. The chiefs may not be able at once to disarm them, but they should do so by degrees, and if they cannot, they should call in the aid of Government. The days are past when a man found it necessary to go about armed to the teeth, even in this out of the way province, and if the States were required to adopt proper police arrangements and have the roads within their limits patrolled, no traveller need carry any arms at all. There are thieves in all parts of the world, but they are kept within certain bounds by the police in other countries, and I see no earthly reason whatever why they should not be so here."

WIDE AWAKE.—The following story has been told in Paris of a London beggar. The beggar in question was, it seems, in the habit of sitting on one of our bridges, accompanied by a dog with a placard inscribed "Blind," attached to his neck, and was fortunate enough to awaken the charitable sympathies of a gentleman, who every morning when he passed the mendicant dropped a penny into his hat. One day the usual donation was omitted, and the supposed blind man ran after his benefactor as fast as his crutches would permit, and boldly asked why the usual penny had not been forthcoming. "Why, I thought you were blind!" exclaimed the man of charity, amazed. "No, sir; it is not I," replied the beggar, "it is the dog."

COUNT BISMARCK'S POLICY AND HEALTH.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Berlin, 21st inst. The writer of it is said to be a Prussian gentleman who holds a high official post, and is on terms of intimacy with Chancellor Von Bismarck:—"I have read with deep interest, your report upon public opinion in England on the German question. We are glad to possess the sympathy of a country whose great statesmen and political institutions are admired by every enlightened German. Your sympathy is especially valuable and welcome at the present moment. My country desires peace before everything, and all the efforts of Count Von Bismarck are directed to the preservation of peace. We abstain, and we shall continue to abstain, scrupulously from taking any step which give umbrage (*qui pourrait choquer*) to France especially in our policy towards Southern Germany. But should she, notwithstanding, allow herself to be carried away by warlike passion and attack us, we are prepared for the struggle, and will fight her without fear, and with all our forces. God grant that the Emperor Napoleon may spare the nineteenth century the horrid spectacle of such a war. We are in hopes that his sound sense will carry the day, and that he will resist the excitations of the *Chauvinists*, who, unfortunately, have his ear. At all events, I can tell you that a day or two ago Count Von Bismarck wrote to a friend here, that in his opinion war between Prussia and France was highly improbable (*était hors de toute probabilité*). If necessary we can bring into the field 1,200,000 disciplined soldiers—the *landwehr* included—but exclusive of the southern forces. This is, perhaps, the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. Owing to the state of Count Von Bismarck's health, which keeps him away from Berlin, it was only a few days ago that I had it in my power to lay your interesting communications before him. I can now assure you, upon the best possible authority, that a wonderful improvement has taken place in the Chancellor's health during the last eight days, and we make sure of his being well enough by the middle of October to resume his duties here."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following interesting official telegram appears in the "Pioneer" of the 16th instant:—

From Machai Peak, through Koondgulleb,
10th October 1868, night.

The Commissioner has concluded terms of peace between the British Government and the following Pathan tribes of the Black Mountain, *viz.*, with the Hussunzaies, the Akazaies, the Chuggurzaies, and the Purraree Synds.

Hostages of the above tribes remain with the camp till the return of the troops to British territories.

A royal salute is to be fired from the first Brigade Camp on the Machai Peak.

Arrangements will now be made to commence military operations in the valleys against the independent Swattees.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes—"Entrenched Camp, Chutta Butt, October 6th.—The 1st Brigade arrived here about 3 P.M., after rather a stiff march; the enemy, as usual, retreating before our first line of skirmishers and not giving the reserve a chance. The day's operations have been as follows:—About 9 A.M. the 12th P. I.—who, as I said in my last letter, had had a hard time of it all night—were relieved by the 1st Goorkhas, and the Elephant Battery (as the D-F., R.H.A., are now called) having come up, the guns were got into position, together with half the Rocket Battery, at the breastwork of the advanced picquet, and the Brigade formed up for the attack in the following order:—1st Goorkhas, 5th Goorkhas, 20th P. I., 1-19th Regiment, Sappers and Miners, 2nd P. I.—the two Mountain Batteries being in position on the spur under the picquet. The enemy showed in considerable force on the Sungah and round it, waving their flag, and tom-tomming away, apparently utterly regardless of the formidable preparations being made below. About 10 o'clock the big guns opened fire with shot and shell—the first shot going short, the second over, and the third apparently plump into the middle of them causing great confusion. At the fourth round down went the flag, but was up again in no time; and the Brigadier, being evidently of opinion that the position was tolerably well shaken, gave orders for the general advance, the Goorkhas in skirmishing order and the remainder of the Brigade in columns of companies at quarter-distance. Just as the rear company of the 20th P. I. was passing one of the 9-pounders, a shell unfortunately burst as it was leaving the muzzle, and knocked over one of the sepoys, apparently killing him on the spot, some of the poor fellow's blood actually bespattering the leading section of the 19th, so that it must have been a near go for a good many. Meanwhile the Goorkhas had almost reached the Sungah without getting or giving a shot. Then came a smart rattle of small-arms, a shout, and then Ghoorkas and enemy disappeared from sight. Shortly afterwards we passed two wounded Ghoorkas, and heard from them that our delightful enemy had skedaddled as usual, and were being closely pursued up the steep hill to our front. From this point to Chutty-buttee where the Brigade halted for the night, a guerilla-like warfare was kept up between the enemy and the three leading regiments, which although very good fun for those engaged, was most tantalising to us of the reserve, hearing shot after shot in front, and knowing that nothing short of a miracle could get us in for any of the fun. Three or four sepoys were wounded, and one of the 5th Goorkhas was lucky enough to get at one of the enemy with his knife, and as the reserve passed they were busy burning him!—I suppose to prevent his 'bhai logue' carrying off the body.

"While the reserve was halted near Chuttybuttee, a little episode occurred, which shows the wonderful efficiency of the Enfield rifle in the hands of a practised shot. Two of the enemy showed themselves on our right flank leisurely watching our movements, no doubt under the impression that they were utterly out of range, one of whom was knocked over by an officer of the 19th with the 900 yards' sight up. He was seen to jump up high in the air and fall prostrate, when two or three others rushed out of a thicket near and dragged the body into cover. Surely a few Enfields should always accompany the leading regiment, if only to show what they can do."

The following is from another correspondent:—

"Camp Oghee, 5th October 1868.—At about two last night a heavy storm accompanied with snow came on, and we were in no pleasant situation—10,000 feet high without tents! To-day four more Goorkhas and one officer have been wounded. Our loss up to the present must be at least 30 to 40 killed and wounded. The enemy's oss cannot even be gussed at."

THE FAMINE.

The Maharajah Sindiah, before leaving Gwalior for the Punjab, set aside Rs. 3,00,000 for the employment and relief of those of his tenantry who might be suffering from dearth. Two great tanks are to be undertaken at once in the neighbourhood of the capital so that labour may be ready for all who choose to work.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 15.

The official reports of the crops in the Central Provinces are much better than could have been expected. Rain had fallen everywhere in the districts towards the end of September, in sufficient time to save the greater portion of the *khureef* crops. Thus we find in the report from the Dumoh District, that "the late heavy rain has had a surprising effect on all vegetation. Crops that were given up as lost show signs of vitality, and the general out-turn will be better than was anticipated." The Deputy Commissioner of Seonee reports that "prices are falling, and everything assuming a more hopeful appearance. Apparently there is no real scarcity of grain anywhere. The *rubbee* sowings are being fast completed, and the young wheat looks very well. At present the prospects of the spring crop are magnificent." Almost all the reports from district officers are of the same tenor. The public health has also improved. Cholera seems to have almost entirely disappeared, though fever was prevalent in a few districts, and small-pox had appeared in one or two.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 16.

We believe that there will be no very painful scarcity over any large portion of these provinces. Would that the outlook of the Punjaub and Rajpootana were no gloomier! It is difficult to say how much suffering is, strictly speaking, inevitable; but it is great consolation to know that even in native states it will not be aggravated by stupid interference from authority, and that, on the contrary, existing impediments to the cheap and speedy transport of food will be removed. Thus it is with pleasure we reproduce the sensible proclamation by the Maharajah of Jeypore, and prophesy that the contagion of humanity and enlightenment will spread.—*Ibid.*

A SUCEESSION DIFFICULYY IN MARWAR.

We hear from Rajpootana that a serious "emeute" had been apprehended in Marwar. The facts of the case, as they have come to the knowledge of our correspondent, we give in his own words:—"The Thakoor of Deolia and his son were assassinated some eight or ten months ago; and, as there was no heir to the *guddee*, His Highness the Maharajah of Marwar, according to the established usages of Rajpootana, ordered a *zuptee* to take place pending the settlement of the adoption by the two Thakooranees of an heir. One of the Thakooranees adopted a successor, but the other objected to him; and His Highness refused to receive the *hookumnama* or succession fees, and to acknowledge the adoption. The Thakoors of Neemaj, Raepoor, Kajeria, Rass and another formed a coalition, and were determined to place the Thakooranee's adopted successor on the *guddee*; and, having marched with 500 foot and 200 horse, resisted and ousted the Maharajah's *zuptee* people from Deolia. In this affray some of the parties on both sides were wounded. His Highness on receiving the intelligence ordered all his forces to repair to the protection of Deolia. Men and cannon were being forwarded, when I understand, the vakeels of these Thakoors waited on the Maharajah and begged him to desist from his purpose; assuring him on the part of their Chiefs, of their good faith, and that their troops at Deolia should be immediately withdrawn, and that the *zuptee* of His Highness would not be interfered with. Thus a serious disturbance has been averted. It also appears that the Hakim of Bar[illegible], an old and infirm individual, got so terribly frightened at this affair at Deolia, that he actually ran away from his village, and spread the report far and wide that the Thakoors were marching upon his village to seize it. This caused some apprehension in Joudhpore, and men were being sent for the protection of the village when the whole affair turned out to be a cock-and-bull story. The attitude of these Thakoors, and their persistent defiance of the Maharajah, are subjects well worthy the attention and consideration of the Political Agent, and I may say of the paramount power whose feudatory the Maharajah is."—*Pioneer, Oct.* 16.

The Ku-klux-klan.—Our readers have been made acquainted with the murderous proceedings of the Ku-Klux-Klan, a secret society in the Southern States, whose chief object seems to be to assassinate or otherwise maltreat its opponents, especially if they be negroes or Northern abolitionists. The Tennessee Legislature has appealed to the President for military aid against these ruffians.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

(*Friend of India, Oct.* 15.)

Mr. J. M. Maclean, the proprietor and London correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette," has done excellent service to the Western Presidency in a letter to that journal on the permanent settlement and the financial position of Bengal relative to Bombay. We have long since ceased to discuss a subject of which it is vain to expect a narrow school in Bombay to take an unbiassed or imperial view, but they will not distrust one of their own number. Mr. Maclean shows that even Lord Cornwallis' settlement was politically wise at the time, though no one would imitate it now; that a permanent settlement need not be with zemindars any more than with peasant-proprietors; that the principle of fixity is the point to be argued; and finally, and in detail, that its settlement does not prevent Bengal from contributing more to the imperial treasury, relatively, than Bombay. If opium and customs are to a large extent taken from Bengal, they must similarly be deducted from Bombay, while the population of the former is so much greater proportionally to the square mile that they consume much more taxed salt and cloth than Bombay. At the worst for Bengal and the best for Bombay, the former is proved to have a surplus of about a million sterling and the latter a deficit of the same amount. The case in favour of Bengal is still stronger, if we reflect that it was with the revenues of that province alone that we carried on the wars in Southern and Western India, as complained of by Francis in his diatribes against Hastings. Mr. Maclean might have availed himself of an argument derived from the peaceable and loyal character of the dense population of Bengal, had his position not been unassailable. Were our Eastern Empire confined to Bengal, as it now is, we could hold it with so small an army that, out of the nett surplus for imperial purposes of 10½ millions sterling this year, we could send home more than half as tribute to the mother-country. At a time when the Zemindars of Bengal are holding themselves up to the contempt of India by their selfishness and oppression, it is well to recall such facts that we may not confound that small class with the forty millions who pay the Bengal revenues, or suppose that the principle of perpetuity of tenure has anything to do with its abuse in their case.

(*Englishman, October* 14.)

In the question of the Permanent Settlement Bengal has found a champion in an unexpected quarter. If the arguments put forward by Mr. Maclean in the letter we reprint were not so conclusive, that even his adversaries must be convinced by them, we should have been inclined to fear for the effect his letter might have had upon his popularity in Bombay. Regarded merely as a question between the two rival Presidencies, Mr. Maclean's view of the result of the Permanent Settlement leaves nothing to be desired in point of either impartiality or exhaustiveness. Unless Bombay is prepared to claim that her own necessities should be the measure of taxation in Bengal, she certainly cannot complain of the comparative lightness of the burthen in the latter Presidency, as long as its people, whatever they pay furnish a surplus, beyond their own requirements, of which she enjoys the benefit.

As regards the policy of the Permanent Settlement, Mr. Maclean is not sufficiently explicit, to afford us a basis for controversy. It is a matter which, as he says, concerns Bengal. Repudiation he considers is altogether out of the question, on grounds which are still valid, and for the time being, we think, conclusive, but the finality of which we doubt. The term for ever is in politics necessarily limited and contingent. Under what conditions the sanctity of the pledge given by Lord Cornwallis would be one a matter of minor importance in the face of the vicissitudes which time brings about, is a question into which it is unnecessary, nay, it would be odious, to enter. But every one who considers the past history of the world, in a philosophical light, will hesitate to maintain the finality of any human institutions, no matter how solemn the vows or the promises by which they may be fenced about. Suffice it to say that we fully agree with Mr. Maclean that under existing circumstances, and, indeed, under any circumstances which we can distinctly foresee, "the abolition of the Permanent Settlement would do more mischief, by shaking men's confidence in the perpetual observance by the English Government of all its engagements to respect private property, than would be effected by the annexation of all the native States remaining in India."

That the Settlement of Lord Cornwallis was a most impolitic settlement, we shall always maintain, and because it was not, what it pretends to be, a Permanent Settlement, but a settlement on a sliding scale of the worst description. All those immediate political advantages which Mr. Maclean considers to have been gained by that settlement, would have been gained quite as surely, if it had been a really, instead of nominally, permanent one. The wrong done, however, is a wrong to Bengal and not to Bombay, as is ably shown in Mr. Maclean's letter.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

H. M. S. "Octavia" has brought welcome news from Zanzibar to Trincomalee. When she left Zanzibar, that is about the middle of September, Dr. Livingstone was known to be within a week's march of that port, and to be well. This entirely corresponds with the expectations of that scientific prophet Sir R. Murchison, uttered months ago, that the heroic traveller would, after solving the lake problem, reappear at Zanzibar in September instead of going north by the Nile to Alexandria. The last news of Dr. Livingstone was brought to Quiloa by traders in November. They spoke of a white traveller being in the gold country to the west of the Nyassa lake. The latest date of letters from himself is 1st February 1867. He had occupied seven months in the journey of 500 miles from Minkindany Bay, from which he started, to the south end of Nyassa. Going west and northwards he then crossed the Shirs by a circuitous route to avoid the murderous Maitzu. In five months he reached Bemba whence he wrote on 1st February. In October 1867 we know that he arrived at Ujiji 500 miles farther and the point at which the Tanganyika lake was crossed by Burton and Speke. His delay there is thus explained by Sir Roderick Murchison:—

> If Livingstone found the waters flowing northward from the neighbourhood of Bemba, whence he wrote, and into the Lake of Tanganyika he would continue his journey to the northern end. There would then lie before him another great problem, the solution of which would be the settlement of the geography of the whole interior of Africa. If, according to the theory of Mr. Findlay, which had been read before the Society, the waters of Lake Tanganyika flowed into the Lake Albert Nyanza, the geographical object of Livingstone's expedition would be accomplished. He would be upon the waters of the Nile, and having determined that great physical problem, he would probably turn to the eastward and reach the coast at Zanzibar. If, on the contrary, it proved, as shown on the original map of Burton and Speke, that a mountain range separated Tanganyika from Albert Nyanza, the outflow of the waters of Tanganyika must be sought for on its western side; for being fresh, those waters must have a free outlet in some direction.

Dr. Livingstone may be expected at Bombay every day. Sir R. Murchison already anticipates for him "an adequate pension for life as well as some suitable honour of the Crown."—*Friend of India, Oct.* 15.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To a Correspondent.—Will the writer of the letter headed "The Modern Parsees," and signed "A Parsee," oblige us with his name, solely for the sake of authenticating what he has sent?

Mr. KNIGHT AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Vigilant" states that I was once a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Bombay Chamber. He is quite right: I was so in 1858 or 1859. But what has that to do with my refusing in 1862 the Secretaryship of the Commercial Association? Had your correspondent told the whole truth, instead of half of it, he would have added that very lively regret was expressed by leading members of the Chamber, in after years, that I was not elected when I was willing to take the office.—Yours obediently,

R. KNIGHT.

Times of India, Oct. 17, 1868.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hear our excellent and large-hearted friend, the Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Medical Service, is expected to retire from the Service some time during next year. We, subordinates of the Medical Service, will thus loose a very valuable friend, a friend not even second to the late Dr. James Byrne; and I would propose to my brother Warrant Officers that we should present him with some keep-sake before he leaves us. As Messrs. Sinclair, Anderson, Munday, and several others are residents in Bombay, they ought to form themselves into a committee and send round a circular. I have not the least fear of a failure.

A. B.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 15th October, Noon.

The *Herald* of to-day hints that steps are about to be taken to renew the alliance with Shere Ali Khan, the Ruler of Afghanistan.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that 30,000 French soldiers are shortly to go on furlough.

LONDON, 16th October, Noon.

The Borough elections will come off on the 16th and 17th November, and the County elections on the 18th and 20th idem.

LONDON, 16th Oct., Noon.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton		86,000 bales.
Do. do.	" Surats	64,000 "
Do. Import Cotton		55,000 "
Do. do.	" Surats	40,000 "
Do. Stock Cotton		405,000 "
Do. do.	" Surats	235,000 "

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Cotton Market opens quiet, and prices are unchanged.

LONDON, 16th Oct., Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Manchester Market is dull.

7 lbs.	Shirtings	8s. 3d.
8¼ "	do.	9s. 7d.
40s	Mule Twist	1s. 1½d.

BOMBAY.

The Great American Circus opens to-night. From what we hear of the company there is a great treat in store for the play-going community of this place.

On Sunday last five men were bitten by a dog in the Government garden at Malabar Point. The dog was soon afterwards killed, and the men were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez per steamer "Krishna" on the 20th instant (to-day) at 10 A. M.

The extreme penalty of the law will be carried into effect this morning at half-past seven o'clock in front of the County Jail, on Meeya Sab wullud Mahomed, who murdered his wife at Mahim.

Mr. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law, has been engaged to defend Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwalla, who is to be tried before the Session Court at Kurrachee on several charges. The particulars of the case have already appeared in our paper.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Penang," Captain Sanders, which proceeds to the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee:—*For Kurrachee.*—Mrs. M. Hall; Lieutenant M. P. Mackinnon, 109th Regiment; Mr. Mayhew; and Dr. Alexander. *For Bushire*—Mr. M. P. Miahle.

The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending 17th instant was 56 feet 7 inches, the total fall of rain registered up to the same period being 70 inches 2 tenths. At the same period last year 57 feet 7 inches was the height of the water, the total rain fall being 79 inches.

On Saturday night last some one entered the bungalow of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., commonly known as the Mazagon Castle, and stole several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 200. An information was given to the police, but no one has yet been apprehended.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, Alfred Milliner was brought up on remand charged with committing adultery with Mrs. Airey. After several unimportant depositions were taken, His Worship dismissed the case, and ordered Mrs. Airey to return to her husband (which she willingly consented to do), advising Milliner not to interfere with her any longer.

The branch Custom-house at the Musjid Bunder is now closed, and the office of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Customs has been removed thence to the new Carnac Wharf, situated at the south end of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property. A part of the large iron shed at the outer end of the wharf is fitted up as an office for the use of the Customs Department, and this was by the permission of the Commissioner of Customs thrown open to the public on Saturday last, the 17th instant. The approaches to the wharf from Dongree Cooly Street over the Carnac and Musjid overbridges are in course of completion, and that part of Dongree Cooly Street opposite the old Musjid Bunder is being raised to the height of three feet to suit it to the level of the Musjid overbridge, which also is drawing near to completion, and will probably be opened for public traffic in the course of the ensuing month.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abboo Alloo, Moorlidar Chooba, and Choonilall Cansa were brought up on a warrant and placed at the dock charged with cheating one Yacoob Kurim. The complainant, who is a dyer at Khundwa, said he had come to Bombay on the 12th inst. The first prisoner being an old acquaintance of his asked the plaintiff the motive of his visit, and received the reply that he had come to purchase some cloth. Abboo volunteered to give him the goods he wanted, and the plaintiff gave him two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, to make the necessary purchases. Prisoner then took Yacoob to Chooba's house, and introduced the latter as his sett, asking him also to provide what Yacoob wanted. Chooba gave the currency notes to one Lulloo, representing him as his moonim, and sent him to test them. After a deal of delay complainant found that neither his money nor the cloth was forthcoming, and so he lodged the police information. The case was remanded until Monday next, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Lulloo.

THE P. & O. S.S. "BEHAR."

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Behar" met with rather a serious accident on Thursday last. She had been lying in the Company's dockyard at Mazagon for the purpose of getting in new boilers, and on that work being completed was, on Thursday, being towed to the mud bed at the north end of the yard. From some cause, however, she turned suddenly from her course and so ran upon a rock some two yards distant from the shore. The plating of her keelson was stoved in amidships and the ship lay on her starboard quarter with the water deep in her hold. Efforts were at once made to get the vessel righted, but up till Sunday evening these proved unsuccessful. With a favourable tide, however, matters were improved, and the "Behar" was got from her unfortunate situation and taken into the mud bed yesterday morning. She has of course suffered a deal of damage on the part that struck the rocks, but little estimate of that can be given. She is to be supplied with a new deck, and what with that and the repairs of the damages will certainly be greatly renovated.

THE CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Health Officer by the Registrars of the different districts with regard to the state of cholera on Sunday, part only of which we reported yesterday:—2 Funnuswady—died; 1 Detail Lines, Boree Bunder—died; 1 Gowalla Tank, recovering; 1 Nepean Sea Road recovering; 1 Oomerkarry Road, recovered; 1 Bapoo Khote Street, recovering; 2 Funnuswady, 1 recovering, 1 still sick. As to yesterday we have not received full particulars, but learn that there were 4 cases in Funnuswady and 1 in Khetwady, and that all the patients are still sick.

We mentioned yesterday that in consequence of the breaking out of cholera on the island the Municipal Commissioner recommended to the local Government the advisability of placing temporarily at his disposal the new building at Girgaum to which the Mazagan Police Court is shortly to be removed, for the treatment of those patients who may have been attacked with the epidemic. Government it would seem does not look at the matter in the light in which it is viewed by the Municipal Commissioner, as will be apparent from the terms of the following resolution, refusing to grant the building for the purpose suggested:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council does not approve of the proposal. It will cause a prejudice against the new Court House if used for the purpose stated. If the former Mazagon Court House is available to the Municipal Commissioner he may obtain that or another building. It does not seem expedient to delay the removal of the Court House."

AFFAIRS IN MUSCAT.

DEPARTURE OF THE SULTAN.

Last week we reported that Azan bin Ghese was preparing to storm the forts to which the Imam of Muscat had betaken himself, and that Colonel Pelly had proceeded to the scene in order to endeavour to arrange matters. The "Vigilant," commanded by Captain Brown, arrived with Colonel Pelly in Bombay on Sunday morning, and we are now informed as to the turn of events since our last report. The "Vigilant" reached Muscat on Saturday, 3rd instant, and found that matters had remained in pretty much the same position since the 1st inst., when Muscat was taken. Colonel Pelly on ascertaining this despatched a telegram by the "Sind" to the Government of India asking information as to what policy he should pursue. However, on Sunday morning some stray shots were fired over the "Vigilant," and a recommendation was then sent to all British subjects to leave the shore. Colonel Pelly and Captain Brown had an interview with the rebel chief Azan bin Ghese and told him that if shots were fired over the ship, they would have to retaliate for having their lives thus endangered. The chief replied that so long as he held the town the British property would be respected, but that he would not enter into any armistice with the Imam. All the British subjects were then called out and received on board the merchant ships, which were now guarded by the "Vigilant" being shifted close to the Chief's quarters. Up till this time two 18-pounder guns that were presented by the Government of India to the present Imam, and also a small field-piece had been lying near the shore, and on Monday Colonel Pelly sent a communication to the Chief saying that as these had been a present from Government to the Imam he should not touch them, and that he (the Colonel) would require to protect of them. A reply was sent to the effect that Azan would think of his answer, but on that evening one of the guns was removed. Fire was then opened on the fort in which the Imam was stationed, and that was kept up during Tuesday. A party of twenty men from the "Vigilant" and "Hugh Rose" was landed that evening in order to protect the remaining, and these remained on shore, keeping up fire all night, and returning to the ships next morning. The "Sind" arrived that day, Wednesday, at 6 A. M., bringing instructions to Colonel Pelly to remain neutral, and then the "Vigilant" put off from the moorings close to the Azan's quarters. After this things kept pretty quiet till Friday, when the final turn was given to matters. Azan bin Ghese was on that day proclaimed Imam of Muscat, and a salute was fired in his honour. The late Imam then visited the Azan to negotiate as to terms, but in his absence the troops of the enemy filled his fort, and then he was offered terms so ridiculous that he could not accept them. In this dilemma he boarded his man-of-war "Prince of Wales," and on Sunday the 11th sailed for Bunder Abbas.

The Imam has intimated no abdication of his throne, but his remaining ship has been seized by the rebels, and there now remains little hope for the Imam. Azan bin Ghese has not yet been in any way recognized by Government, but perfect order has been restored, and no British subject is known to have been injured in life or property. That being so, the gunboat "Vigilant" left for Bombay and the "Sind" for Guadur—the "Hugh Rose" alone remaining at Muscat. It is scarcely expected that matters will remain long quiet under the present victor: the general feeling of the people is indeed now said to be in favour of Syud Toorkee.

THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM" AND THE MYSORE ACCOUNTS.

(*Madras Athenæum, Oct* 13.)

The following letter we have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The attention of the Commissioner having been directed to an article in your issue of the 8th instant, relative to the accounts of the late Maharaja of Mysore with Messrs. Lecot and Co., I am desired to state that the Commissioner has had no correspondence with any one on the subject, except the Government of India. He is unable, therefore, to say how the rumours which have appeared in the public prints originated, and is in no way responsible for the correctness of the statements made, the information which the anonymous correspondent furnished to the "Times of India" having, it is presumed, been obtained clandestinely.

Within the last few days a claim on the part of Mr. Austin for Rs. 15,000 has been preferred before the officer in charge of the Palace duties at Mysore appointed to adjust the debts of the late Maharaja. The sum is said to be on account of the balance still due to Mr. Austin for services rendered under an agreement entered into with the Maharaja. What the nature of the service was, the Commissioner cannot say, as the agreement referred to has not yet been produced, but it is possible that you are acquainted with the facts, and can inform the public.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Bangalore, 10th October 1868.

We really cannot understand why the letter has been written. It throws no light on any subject whatever, unless indeed it be upon the subject of Mr. Bowring. Who can tell from it whether the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* is untruthful or not, has been misled or otherwise? We prefer judging that gentleman by his own letters until something more definite is said. We should have been glad on public grounds, and also for the sake of Mr. Bowring, if we could have thrown all the blame of the gross fabrication of an item in the accounts of the late Mysore Rajah on an anonymous writer, that is on one who is fair game for abuse under all circumstances. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that Mr. Bowring expects us to accept his letter as contradictory of what has been said in the *Times of India*. Information obtained clandestinely is not therefore inaccurate. We should have thought more highly of Mr. Bowring's candour, if he had openly confirmed, or unmistakeably contradicted, what has been stated with regard to transactions between the editor of this journal and the late Rajah of Mysore. He does neither, but says that he is not "responsible for the correctness of the statements made," thereby resorting to a miserable piece of sophistry, unworthy of any one holding his position. . . . . As the matter now stands it seems pretty clear that a sum of money does appear in the accounts of the late Rajah as having been paid to this journal for articles purchased, which money never reached us or this office. That it has been paid to some one seems very evident, and we say that, unless Mr. Bowring can say that it has been paid to no one, he is bound to point out the recipient, not only that we may be cleared of taking such a paltry bribe, but also that justice may be done to the individual who has made use of our name, and has thus obtained money under false pretences. On the information being obtained clandestinely we see nothing to which we can object. How was it furnished we would ask? Was it furnished with or without the knowledge of this newspaper? It was furnished privately and would have continued to damage this journal in private if the statements of the *Times of India* had not been published.

We wish for Mr. Bowring's reputation that we could close our remarks here. But we are obliged to say something with reference to the second paragraph of his Secretary's letter. What connexion, we would ask, has the statement there made with the item in dispute? Mr. Bowring's Secretary refers to a matter altogether beside the question now at issue. Our remarks of the 8th instant referred to money said to be paid perhaps two years ago, certainly months ago. He meets us by mentioning a demand made by a gentleman a few days ago for a sum almost four times as large. Let us please be allowed to deal with one question at a time. Let us have this matter of the Rs. 4,000 cleared up without any shirking. As we have said before, we shall thank no one for withholding the truth out of a feeling of kindness towards us. But why is this reference made to the demand for Rs. 15,000? Does Mr. Bowring suppose that we are the only authorities who can inform the public as to "the facts"? Is Lord Napier, Mr. Ellis, or Mr. Bowring in total ignorance of "the facts" that the last named gentleman must ask us for information? The facts are as notorious as the fact that Mr. Bowring is Commissioner of Mysore, and that the above is the letter of his Secretary. The Commissioner cannot say what the nature of the service was! Who cares whether he can or not? and what has the nature of those services to do with the alleged "working" of the *Athenæum* or the payment of this Rs 4,000? Mr. Bowring is certainly the only gentleman in these parts who affects any ignorance of those services, or who affects to overlook the fact that the gentleman who rendered those services, was once editor of this paper, but has not been editor since he was employed by the late Rajah.

The Postmaster-General has submitted his thirteenth report to the Treasury. It is accompanied by two statements in respect to the year 1866. The total number of letters delivered in England and Wales in 1866 was 623,300,000, as compared with 587,277,616 in the preceding year, or an increase of 4·37 per cent.—or 30 to each person. In Scotland they numbered, in 1866, 70,100,000, or 22 to each person, and being an increase of 4·5 per cent.; and in Ireland they numbered 56,500,000, or 10 to each person. The total for the United Kingdom being, in 1866, 750,000,000, as compared with 720,467,367 in 1865. In addition to these large numbers of letters, no less than 101,781,185 newspapers passed through the post in 1866. There was also £19,217,906 paid in money orders.

THE LATE ECLIPSE.

A report prepared by Professor Keru Luxumon Chatrey, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Deccan College, giving the results of observations of the late eclipse, made by him in company with Captain T. C. Haig, R. E., and Captain Tanner, has been given to the public so late that it has lost a great deal of its interest. It was addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, by whom it was forwarded to Government.

The observations were made at Beejapore, and, besides the unfavourable condition of the sky, there were one or two circumstances that interfered with their success. As for instance—

"A little accident to my telescope about an hour before the time of the eclipse, however, obliged me to lay aside my Micrometer, and I was obliged to use only a simple eye-piece; I thus lost one of the most important items in our observations, *viz.*, the Micrometric measurement. A blast of wind threw down my telescope, and deranged my micrometer adjustment, and I could not repair it at the time. Shortly after the eclipse, however, I was able to remount the micrometer, and I and Captain Tanner took measures of the distances of the solar spots from the edge of the sun's limb, to which distances we had previously referred the protuberances we had seen."

The duties of each of the party were prearranged:—

"Captain Haig was to use his spectroscope, I was to note the times of the beginning and end of the eclipse, and the times of the beginning and end of totality. Captain Tanner was to take drawings of the corona, and the red protuberances if any presented themselves. Other phenomena presenting themselves to any of us were also to be watched and marked down, and our notes afterwards compared."

None of them observed the *beginning* of the eclipse, and it was only the "sudden darkness" which made them aware that the total eclipse had begun. "About a minute or two before the end of totality the sun got clear of the clouds and we had ample opportunity to see the corona and the red protuberances." There was a little difference of opinion in regard to the time of the *end* of the eclipse:—

"The sun had got clear of all the clouds at the end of the eclipse. In the marking of time, however, we are not unanimous. Captain Haig makes the end 5 seconds late, than the time marked by me, and Captain Tanner makes his time 8 seconds later. I must observe here, however, that both Captains Haig and Tanner had observed little elevations in that part of the moon where the eclipse ended. I did not notice these elevations, but I know that Captain Tanner's telescope showed objects clearer than they appeared in mine, and perhaps the difference in the observed times have something to do with these elevations."

Though the observations were in some respects imperfect, the time (according to Beejapore time) was believed to be as follows:—

Beginning of the eclipse, 7h. 50m. 17s. deduced from the chord of observation.

Beginning of the total phase, 9h. 1m. 49s. supposed the same as that of total darkness coming on.

End of the total phase, 9h. 6m. 59s. observed directly.

End of the eclipse, 10h. 28m. 9s. by Keru Luxumon Chatrey.

14s. by Captain Haig.

17s. by Captain Tanner.

"*Corona of the sun.*—During totality when we had for a minute or two a good view of the place where the sun was we saw a fine corona, encircling the body of the moon. I think that this corona extended to 5′ from the limb of the moon. Captain Tanner thinks it extended further. I do not remember having noticed any serrated appearance in the corona. My opinion is, that it was composed of uniform light shading away into the light of the sky. Captain Haig thinks he did see the corona serrated.

"*Red portuberances.*—All of us saw these distinctly. . . .

"*The Dark spots.*—We observed four prominently marked dark spots on the sun this day. Figure 2 shows their position as estimated by me. One in the south-west corner was a very conspicuous spot. Three others in the south-east corner were of much smaller size. I tried much to note the time, when the moon's limb would cross any one of these spots, but without success. Clouds persistently obscured the sun at those times. . . .

"The spectroscope in the hands of Captain Haig has I think done some useful service. With it he observed during totality two distinct spectra of the two red spots and these spectra were more prominent than that from the corona. He observed conspicuous bright lines in the middle of the red and yellow, in the spectrum of the red spots. And he says that when he brought his spectroscope nearer the moon's limb, he distinctly observed well marked bright lines in the blue and the green. If these observations are corroborated by other observers they would indicate that the red protuberances are the real flames of some burning matter in the sun.

"*Effects of darkness produced from totality on men and animals.*—On my way from Beejapore and passing through different villages I learn various accounts of the effects that this sudden darkness produced on men and animals. On men it did no more than surprise them in the middle of their several avocations. The Mamlutdar of Indee and several other persons told me that the darkness was intense so far so that they could not recognize persons at a short distance from them. Many remained unconcerned but many got frightened also, and thought that the darkness was to last for ever. An anecdote was told me of a person who had gone to a shroff to get change. He was counting his copper pieces when this darkness overtook him, and though the shroff had a light brought the man could not be prevailed upon to continue his counting. Several persons who had gone at first to their work in the fields, or had unconcernedly resumed their usual avocations were surprised to find themselves suddenly enveloped in darkness and did not know what to do. The inhabitants of these parts are ignorant and very superstitious. Many did not care to know that such a phenomenon as the total eclipse of the sun was to happen in these parts. Many would not believe in it for they said, they never heard of such a thing having ever happened.

"But the effect on birds and animals was marked; the crows flocked in numbers to their roosting places and began cawing with good will; sparrows and other little birds were so surprised as not to know, where to go to for shelter, and took to hedges and other places near them. Cows and other cattle took their way back to villages.

"Several persons in Beejapore, and other places, saw with the naked eye, stars through breaks in the clouds.

"But we, who were standing on the top of the Oopria Buruz in Beejapore, saw none of these effects; there was darkness at the time of totality but it was not intense. We could easily see and distinguish one another even at a distance. Nay, we could even read our notes on paper. We had to light our lamps to read our instruments, but the country for miles around us was distinctly seen; we did not remark any cadaverous appearance on the faces of by-standers. We saw no star breaks in the clouds; perhaps our position on the top of a high tower was not favourable to mark all those effects which were seen by men from low and confined places in the villages.

"Before concluding this account I beg to add one or two remarks about the effect this eclipse has produced on the minds of the people, in and for miles around the city of Beejapore. The first is the advent of this eclipse brought along with it hordes of curious observers from England, France, and Germany, and from Bombay, Poona, and Calcutta. It has given rise to an overpowering curiosity in the inhabitants of these parts, to understand why so much importance was given to this phenomenon. Wiseacres were not wanting in many places to coop up a theory of their own and pass it off on men as the probable cause of all this hubbub. One astrologer in Sholapoor declared that our Government had found out that this eclipse was inauspicious, and sent out astronomers and wise men to watch the progress of Rakshasa Rahu on the body of the sun, and to guard against its bad influence. Even His Excellency the Governor could not stay in Bombay but must come and consult the clever astronomers from Germany."

A Musical Whip.—The tenor Wachtel, whose powerful voice will not have been forgotten by the frequenters of the Royal Italian Opera, has been astonishing the French critics assembled at Baden. He appeared in his favourite part of "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," which he has represented at the Berlin Opera House (an establishment not exclusively devoted to classical performances as his sometimes supposed) no less than 400 times. M. Schwab, the musical critic of "Le Courrier du Bas Rhin," one of the Franco-German papers published at Strasburg, says that Herr Wachtel is quite as successful in the character of a postilion as in that of a singer, and compliments him warmly on the manner in which he handles the whip in the postilion's characteristic song. In France the cracking of the whip, in accordance with the composer's directions, is limited in the orchestra; but Herr Wachtel prefers to crack himself, and is said to do it "with extraordinary dexterity, precision, and grace." "The whip, thus treated," says M. Scuwab, "rises to the height of a musical instrument in the hands of an artist." It is said that Herr Wachtel, at the end of the performance, takes up his whip tenderly, folds it with care, and entrusts it to the guardianship of his wife, who puts it away in a case made specially for its reception. One writer speaks of it "this docile whip;" "harmonious" is another epithet applied to it. The French journalists do not seem to know what is well known in Germany, and also, we believe, in London, that Herr Wachtel was in early youth a professional whip.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 24.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—19th Oct.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Commissioner.)

In re Nowrojee Cowasjee.

Mr. Mayhew appeared in this case which was mentioned last court-day, and applied for an interim order, so that insolvent who was blind, might proceed to Kurrachee, and enquire as to the losses in his business there whilst his son had been in charge. A further reason for the application was that insolvent, who was at present in Bombay, had been subpœnaed to give evidence in the court at Kurrachee.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till the second court day in November, and an interim granted till that time.

In re Cooverjee Shapoorjee Metha.

Insolvent was a merchant, and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 65,818, with only Rs. 100 of assets. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent, and as there was no opposition a discharge was granted.

In re Jeevanjee Merwanjee.

Liabilities Rs 2,174; assets *nil*.

The Commissioner remarked that petitioner seemed to have been living beyond his income off property, and to have borrowed money simply to meet his expenditure. His discharge was, therefore, adjourned for six months.

In re Soonderjee Tullockchund.

Liabilities Rs. 13,232; assets *nil*.

The Commissioner remarked that insolvent had been a share broker, and his losses consisted mostly of those by speculation in shares. The fact that he was a sharebroker was a strong reason why he should not have entered into speculations, and therefore his discharge would be adjourned for six months.

In re Jamsetjee Manockjee.

Liabilities Rs. 17,468; assets *nil*.

Insolvent had been a merchant, and as there was no opposition, a discharge was granted.

In re Muttoora Sewdia.

Liabilities Rs. 3,223; assets *nil*.

This insolvent explained a deal of his losses by an entry of a robbery that had taken place in his house. The case was adjourned till next court day, so that investigations might be made as to the circumstances of the alleged robbery.

In re Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia.

Liabilities Rs. 3,925; assets *nil*.

There was no opposition to this insolvent and his discharge was granted.

In re Hurjeevun Velljee.

Liabilities Rs. 2,17,188; assets Rs. 63,209 bad.

The Commissioner asked how insolvent got possession of some shares entered as received from five or six parties mentioned in the schedule, and insolvent replied that he bought these shares with his own money, but for other people.

The losses had arisen from share speculations, and so the discharge was adjourned for six months.

In re Tricumchund Motiram.

Insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 32,456, and his assets to Rs. 1,000 good, and Rs. 2,000 bad. His discharge was granted.

In re Hurpall Ramjee.

Liabilities Rs. 153,471; assets Rs. 2,191 good; Rs. 134,604 doubtful.

This was a case which had been adjourned for six months' without protection. That period had now expired, and as there was no opposition, a discharge was granted.

In Re Phillip H. Curran.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent in this case, and stated that the hearing had been fixed for November, and he now moved that it be adjourned till 1st February, so as to give time for the amendment of the schedule, and sufficient notice to the creditors.

The Clerk explained that he never sent notices till the insolvent came and gave the addresses and paid the fees.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent had got protection, and did not now care he supposed how much delay there was. These notices should have been served ages ago, and yet the insolvent wished delay till the month of February. He would not grant the motion at present, but the insolvent must give notice of this motion to his Bombay creditors and then renew this application to the Court.

In re Muncherjee Framjee.

Mr. Warden appeared on behalf of this insolvent, and moved that his name should be struck from the list of contributaries of the London and Mediterranean Company and other two Companies.

Mr. Mayhew appeared to oppose the application.

The Commissioner said that at present he was sitting in insolvency, and could not consider this motion. The insolvent had come to the wrong Court altogether. He must find out who was the Judge in charge of the winding up of these Companies and make the application to him.

The motion was, therefore, refused, with costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19th October.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Negligent Driver.—Bapoo Janoo, a Hindoo coachman, was found guilty of driving a vehicle in a very negligent manner, thereby injuring a girl named Cooverbhai, and fined Rs. 8.

Thefts.—Bapoo Mahadoo, a vagrant, was ordered a flogging with ten stripes for stealing a pair of shoes from Heera Talsee.—Khundoo Sutwa was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes for the theft of a turban, the property of one Brindawan Gunesh.—Nanjee Rutwa, a labourer, was on pleading guilty sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing a waist chain of one Kutha Veerjee.—Atma Rama, a reputed thief, was also sentenced to receive twelve stripes for a similar offence.

Gambling.—Cursetjee Jamasjee and Abraham Hoosein were charged at the instance of Constable Mr. Cannah, with gambling in a public place, on the 17th instant. They were found guilty and each fined Rs. 5

Damaging Gas Lamps.—George Manders and William Brown, European sailors, were charged with the above offence. The first on pleading guilty was sent to the House of Correction for one week, and the second discharged.

Wilful Disobedience.—Three seamen of the ship "Greyhound" were, on pleading guilty to a charge of disobedience, sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19th October.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

False Pretences.—Lungoo Heeroo and Luxamon Janoo were charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 23, by pledging brass ornaments for silver with Ramchund Padma, a shroff. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday evening last the prisoner went to the complainants' shop and one of them gave him a pair of ornaments, saying that they were made of silver, and asked him to advance him Rs. 25. After weighing the ornaments the complainant gave the prisoners Rs. 23. On the following morning, on examining the ornaments, he found that they were of brass. On the same day both the prisoners came to the shop with another pair of ornaments. The complainant left the shop on pretence of bringing some money, and returned with a policeman, who arrested the prisoners. The only evidence adduced before the Court was that of the complainant, which His Worship considered was not reliable, and therefore dismissed the complainant.

Torturing a Bullock.—Itoo Bagoo was charged with torturing his bullock at Breach Candy Road, and on conviction was fined Rs. 5.—Luxumon Dwarka, a cart-driver, was sentenced to pay a fine of eight rupees, for torturing an animal at Tardeo.

Wild as the story of "Enoch Arden" appears to be, we can well understand the facts having happened more than once. A tale of a similar kind now comes to us from America. William B. March, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, disappeared in 1862, and suddenly turned up, without any warning, a few weeks ago, when he made the pleasing discovery that his brother Albert had been divorced from his former wife, and had married his (William's) supposed widow more than a year before! If the absentee remained away voluntarily, he has no cause of complaint. Gentlemen cannot expect ladies to wait for them for ever, without even knowing whether they will return or not. There must be a statute of limitations in such cases, as well as in others.—*London Review.*

Native Female Education in India.—Miss Carpenter writes as follows to the "Manchester Examiner:"—"Will you favour me by the insertion of a brief explanation of my object in going to India to commence a normal school for the training of female teachers. When I first appealed for aid in establishing such an institution in Bombay, the Indian Government was not prepared to make any grant for the purpose, except on condition of the native contributing half the expense, which, under existing circumstances, they could not do. Since that time the Indian Government has decided on granting 1,200*l.* per annum for five years to each of the three presidency capitals for the purpose. Since, however, this very difficult undertaking will require all the experienced help of educated English ladies which can be obtained, and the city of Ahmedabad is peculiarly prepared for such an undertaking, and anxious for such an institution, as you will perceive from the enclosed extract from a letter of a native judge of that city, I have resolved to commence the work there, and leave Marseilles for India on the 15th of October next. Ahmedabad is too far from Bombay to derive any advantage at present from the normal school to be established there, and yet is peculiarly advanced, as will be evident to the readers of my "Six Months in India." The expenses will be very great, as it will be necessary to pay the passages out of those who will work in the school as well as to maintain the institution. I shall therefore be obliged to any friends to the object who will assist me with funds."

A RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH FROM RANGOON TO HONGKONG.

(*Madras Times, October* 14.)

The construction of a line of railway and telegraph from Rangoon to Hongkong has long been a favourite *chateau en Espagne* to the Anglo-Burmese mercantile community, and also to commercial speculators at home. A line in this direction appears first to have been projected by Captain Richard Sprye, and his son Mr. R. H. F. Sprye, and the proposed route was to have been as follows:—From Rangoon to Shoe Gyeen in Pegu, a distance probably of about 150 miles; thence 200 miles farther to a point in Lat. 19° 50″ North, on the west side of the Salween River; thence to Kiang Tung, 200 miles; from Kiang Tung to Kiang Hung on the Camboja River, say 120 miles; and thence to Esmak in the Chinese province of Yunan say 50 miles; in all about 720 miles to the S. W. Chinese frontier. At the point on the Salween River in 19° 50″ an emporium was to be formed, it being on the conterminous frontiers of British and native Burmah and Siam, into which all the produce of those districts, added to that of Western China, was to flow, for conveyance to the port of Rangoon. Captain Sprye's project did not contemplate the immediate extension of the railway beyond Esmak, while the telegraph was to be continued as part of the undertaking to the China sea at Hongkong. The idea of such a work is no doubt a very grand one; and, as far as bringing the Chinese mercantile community into telegraphic communication with England—a want acutely felt by them—is concerned, one of exceeding importance.

We have now received copies of official correspondence on the subject between the Commissioner of British Burmah, Lieutenant-Colonel (now Sir Arthur) Phayre, and the Superme Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre seems first to have brought the matter under the notice of Government in 1861. Addressing the Government of India in September of that year, he reported that as regards Captain Sprye's scheme of laying a telegraph wire from Shoe Gyeen to the borders of China, there would be but few physical difficulties to encounter; though "the expense would be great." There would, he stated, be difficulties of another nature, as the Court of Ava would no doubt very strongly object to the country between the Salween and Esmak being traversed by the line, but, nevertheless, "it could be done." With reference to the railway, his report was more unfavourable. Col. Phayre, stated that "great engineering difficulties" would have to be overcome; "the path leading through a mountainous country, where the ridges at the passes themselves are not less than 2,500 feet elevation;" that the "cost of construction would be enormous;" that there were no sufficient data upon which to decide as to whether it would be possible to make the whole length of line pay; while it was certain the produce of the country between Kiang Tang and Rangoon would not be sufficient to enable that portion of it to do so. After so decided and unfavourable an expression of opinion, the Government of India was apparently surprised to receive a despatch from Lieut. Col. Phayre in June 1863, recommending that the proposed route should be surveyed. The Commissioner of Pegu now stated, that while it was very doubtful whether a tramway from Rangoon to the Salween would ever pay, still it was very desirable to know and have laid down in a regular survey, what the engineering difficulties would actually be. In further explanation of this recommendation, the Commissioner stated that although his opinion that those difficulties would be "so great as to deter any sensible capitalist from risking money on the scheme" was unchanged: still that influential commercial bodies in England and Scotland had assumed, on the correct information placed before them, that the tramway could be easily accomplished, and had applied for the sanction of Government to the work; and, moreover that he considered it "feasible and highly desirable to have a line of telegraph over the route in question." He also stated that, as without doubt, "the commercial advantages of a tramway would be vast"—though not so much so as to render the work itself remunerative—he thought it "desirable to show on incontrovertible evidence," that the assumed facility of its construction was a delusion. Lord Elgin, then Governor General, replied, declining to sanction the proposed survey, both on the grounds of its estimated expense, which the Commissioner had set down at about Rs. 1,500 per month, in addition to cost of elephants, instruments, &c., and secondly on the plea that it would be calculated to arouse the suspicions of the Court of Ava at an inconvenient period as regards the treaty entered into with it in the preceding year. He, however, informed the Commissioner that "any information respecting the character of the country through which the tramway and telegraph were proposed to pass which could be acquired by careful observation"—without cost (?)—"and without giving umbrage to the native States, should be obtained and recorded." On the 4th November 1863, that is a few days before his death, Lord Elgin forwarded this correspondence to the then Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, and there apparently the matter ends; the prospect of a telegraph being established between China and Rangoon, and hence *via* Calcutta with England, being, five years later, as far off as ever. . . . . . .

We fully accord with the opinion of Sir Arther Phayre, that it will be far from advisable to embark in any such costly undertaking as a railway from Rangoon to China, without more explicit and reliable data regarding the probable returns; and also, that telegraphic communication between Eastern Burmah, and thence with our communities in the seaports of China, and the seat of Government, will sooner or later become an absolute necessity; in which case the route indicated in Captain Sprye's map is probably the best that can be adopted.

A RITUALISTIC (? PAGAN) HARVEST HOME.

(*Spectator, Sept.* 19.)

At Haydock, in Lancashire, a Ritualist harvest home was celebrated last week of the most ridiculous description. There were, of course, the grandest conceivable clothes, of which the following are to us unintelligible, and only minute specimens: "Crucifer in cassock, cotta, fur tippet, and biretta; choir boy in a violet cassock, bearing on his head a round basket of fruit, vine leaves," &c.; then somebody carried "a white, blue, and silver banner of the Holy Spirit," "a banner of St. James the Great, with painted picture," &c. Then "the following offerings, which had previously been borne in procession, were brought to the sacristan at the chancel steps, and by him taken to the priest at the altar for presentation":—"A pig's head, decked out with flowers, corn, and berries; a large pat of butter stamped with a lamb, two smaller pats of butter, twelve fresh eggs in moss baskets," &c., after which,—the pig's head and the butter,—the band appears to have significantly played "O Paradise!" The Vicar preached, "grasping a cross, which he used in a most spirited manner," but lost his voice before he got to the end of his sermon. We suppose all this sort of thing is intended to make people more grateful for their pigs' heads, pats of butter, corn, eggs, and other good things; but if so, why not present new books, newspapers, sewing-machines, microscopes, voltaic batteries, and other such gifts of God on the altar? It is poor work, this spasmodic attempt to make a nation whose outward life has been absorbed so to say, by its inward, go back into the dancing, gesticulating, genuflecting days of its infancy.

THE COST OF ARMIES.

The "Broad Arrow" has an article on this subject, the concluding part of which we quote:—France has an effective army of 400,000 men under arms, in addition to a reserve of 400,000 and a National Guard of 400,000 more. We will assume that the two latter corps answer to our militia and volunteers, and cost no more, in proportion to the effective army, than our militia and volunteers cost in proportion to ours—which is again favouring our own side of the comparison. But even then we find that France maintains on foot, "sous les drapeaux," in France itself 400,000 men at a cost of £17,639,032, or at the rate of £44 per man. How is it, then, that we have to pay men £72 16s. each to do for us that which our next-door neighbour gets done for £44? We believe the answer to be simply this, that, while we insist upon a man giving up his whole life to soldiering, and becoming unfit for any other occupation, the French only take five years of actual service from their recruits, and by allowing them during those five years to practise the industrial occupations for which they are fitted, return them into the population at the end of that time, not worse but better citizens than they were on entering the army. But whether this belief is well founded or not, the fact remains, and we would urgently recommend it to the attention of all those who assume to have opinions upon the organization of the army. It will be observed that we have taken the year 1866 for our figures; but the cost of the army has been considerably increased since then, without, as we will undertake to maintain, its efficiency having been increased one atom. And we venture to ask, at any rate, whether, now that there is going up to heaven a cry from past and present War Ministers for more money to spend upon the soldiers, it would not be well to inquire what sort of explanation there can be given of the fact that we already spend more upon them than any other nation in Europe. Let the new Parliament look to this also.

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LADY ANGLERS.

(*Daily Telegraph, Sept.* 25.)

We rejoice to know that the ladies are not all haunting the precincts of the registration courts, or buried in deep consultation with Mr. Sidney Smith and Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, or poring over learned tomes of electoral law. A paragraph in a Scotch contemporary transports us from the hot and dry debates of stifling and dusty court-rooms, to the broad slopes of purple heath, the wavy masses of the dark fir-wood, and the bright rapid river, now rushing and now stealing along with the "innumerable laughter" of the sunshine on its face, and a soft, low song of content in its heart. Where Gordon Castle stately stands by Spey, the Duke of Richmond entertains a brilliant circle of visitors; among whom, conspicuous in their achievements against the finny masters of the stream, are certain noble ladies. "On the 9th the Countess of Sandwich killed a grilse weighing seven pounds, and on the 11th another weighing five pounds. On the 15th Lady Caroline Lennox landed a salmon weighing [illegible]en pounds. On the 18th Lady Florence [illegible] killed a salmon of twenty-three pounds [illegible]" Bravo! Lady Florence. How much [illegible]er would Miss Becker not have found it [illegible] some "wimpling" water in quest of trout, [illegible]s Howell to troll patiently for perch, [illegible]hance a pike, along the glassy expanse [illegible] hill-embosomed loch—than to have [illegible]eir labour for naught in the noisy [illegible] masculine disputation! Speyside is not [illegible]ar from Aberdeen; and who can tell that the piscatorial prowess of the aristocratic anglers at Gordon Castle did not inspire the assessor of the granite city with the reverence for the female race divine, which induced him to let them rank a thousand strong on the register? However this may be, it is clear that a lady who can [illegible] salmon of twenty pounds' weight may [illegible]rded as able to secure not a few other [illegible]n which she has set her heart, and at [illegible]he has aimed her mental rod and line. [illegible] first-rate canvasser such a heroine of the [illegible]de would make! They tell of the beauti[illegible]hess of Devonshire, at one of the famous [illegible]nster elections, that she secured a butch[illegible] at the price of a kiss. The times [illegible]anged; but the reports from Strathspey [illegible]e world assurance of more than one woman who, at the call of the country, might do excellent political work, with not less skill, and with less sweet sacrifice of pride, than the lovely partisan of Charles James Fox.

FATHER IGNATIUS IN LOMBARD STREET.

(*Times, Sept.* 19.)

Yesterday afternoon the citizens of London, who are generally engaged in the middle of the day with active prosecution of their business had to submit to a very serious interruption of it, in consequence of a riot, which several times threatened very inconvenient results. The Rev. J. L. Lyne, a young clergyman, who is only in deacon's orders, but who during the last few years has made himself very well known as "Father Ignatius"—a title he assumed as head of a Benedictine Monastery at Norwich—has been delivering during several successive Friday mornings a series of sermons at the church of St Nicholas Acons and St. Edmund, le-King, Lombard-street, one of the largest churches in the city of London. On Friday the 4th inst. Mr. Lyne preached a sermon in which he spoke somewhat disparagingly of Lombard-street and its traders, remarking that it was far worse than Jericho, from whose blind man's history he took his text. On the following Friday some hundreds of men from the banking-houses and merchants' offices of the neighbourhood determined to give the Rev. "Father" a practical rebuke, and at the close of the service yelled and hooted at him when he left the church and proceeded homewards in a cab. What additional sin Father Ignatius had to atone for is not very clear, but yesterday afternoon there were thousands of men instead of hundreds, very few ill-dressed men or "roughs" being among the number. It was clear that a well-concerted plan for attacking Father Ignatius had been agreed upon and that those who had agreed upon it were determined upon carrying it out. Service commenced at 1 o'clock, and by that time the church was so densely packed that the people who vainly sought to obtain admission stretched away to St. Clement's-lane, on the opposite side of the street. It was soon found necessary to close the doors, and from that time to the conclusion of the service there was a constant hammering at the outside gates, which prevented much of the service or sermon being heard. Father Ignatius selected for his text the 50th chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah, verse 8, "He is near that justifieth me." There was no High Church doctrine about the sermon, for it would have found an appropriate place in the lowest evangelical pulpit in England. There was no Ritualism about the service, for it might be with great propriety described as Puritanical. The Litany service alone was used, after which Toplady's celebrated hymn, "Rock of Ages" was sung by the vast congregation, nine-tenths being men. Towards the close of the sermon there were evident symptoms of disagreeable proceedings outside, and the ladies who were present had a private intimation conveyed to them that it would be well for them not to leave their seats until they received further directions. To this order they submitted, but the men of the congregation went out to find a thousand men yelling at them as they one by one found themselves absorbed in the crowd. The disturbance which occurred naturally brought together many others, and as a matter of precaution it was ordered that the church doors should be at once closed, three-fourths of what had been the congregation being unceremoniously locked in. This brought the proceedings up to about a quarter-past 2 o'clock, and then Father Ignatius, having an engagement elsewhere, and himself being one of the prisoners, pressed himself anxious to leave. The police remonstrated, but the "Father" was stern, and as no persuasion was likely to avail a four wheeled cab was called. What the effect of this was it may not be difficult to anticipate. One or two persons who had remained in the church came out first, and were assailed with a shower of small apples, the assailants having chosen these as their favourite instruments of attack. Old men and young women, old women and young men, were pelted with these small apples without distinction. An aged clergyman, who had been sitting in the choir, happened to come out when popular irritation was at its height. As it happened that there was for the moment a slight fall of rain, he raised his umbrella; at that moment a dexterous marksman aimed at him one of the small apples, which knocked off his hat, which was soon seized as a trophy, kicked about among the crowd, and then trampled into the mud. His umbrella was turned inside out, torn into shreds, and thrown about in a hundred directions. A gentleman who had the appearance of a Russian priest (judging from his habit and the remarks he made), and who happened to be accidentally passing, and asking what the commotion was about, lost his hat, which was taken from his head by a man dressed as a gentleman, who threw it among the crowd, and it was never seen again. What this gentleman must have thought of freedom of opinion and speech in England it would be difficult to say. A horse taking fright threw its rider and nearly killed him—20 or 30 clergymen, most of them bearing a High Church aspect, were grossly maltreated, and there seemed to be a special aversion to those ladies who left the church and who had the misfortune to wear crosses. Some of them were grossly insulted. During all this time, however, the fact that Father Ignatius must come out of the church was never [illegible] of; and when, at about 20 minutes [illegible]ck, a cab drove up, the signal was [illegible] attack. From every one of the [illegible]es which lie about the church [illegible] men rushed out, and when the [illegible]ched the cab the police peremp[illegible] him back into the church. An [illegible]de to overturn the cab, and al[illegible]gnatius declared that he was [illegible] to face anybody of English[illegible] did not appear too willing to encounter quite so grave a responsibility, and the cabman was discharged. During the next half-hour the gentlemen who composed the crowd amused themselves by throwing apples at the ladies and other persons who ventured two or three at a time to come out of the church, clergymen being specially selected for the more severe attacks; but at ten minutes before 3 Superintendent Foster, who had taken the matter under his direction, ordered 20 or 30 extra policemen to be sent for, and they were soon on the spot. They cleared the ground as well as they could, and by a skilful manoeuvre, after half an hour's active exertion, they got a hansom cab up to the church door, and having "bundled" Father Ignatius into it he was rapidly driven off, a vast crowd following, yelling and hooting until the cab turned round Gracechurch-street, and outstripped those who wished to carry their indignation further. It only remains to be said, what certainly ought to be said, that it was mainly to the good temper of the police that the peace in this case was so far preserved.

"Father John," the great apostle of gymnastics in Germany, and the butt of Heine's most pungent jokes, is to have a bronze statue in Berlin, to be erected on the great "Turnplatz," in the Hasenhaide. All Germany, it appears, will contribute to this statue—in the shape of stones for the base. It remains to be seen whether the sculptor has consulted Heine's graphic delineation of the mighty gymnast's physiognomy.

WOMEN'S CLAIM TO THE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Campbell Forster, Revising Barrister at Leeds, gave the following humorous judgment on the claim of a Mrs. Howell to be put on the register:—

The Laws in force before the Representation of the People Act passed were to remain in full force and to apply to the franchises created by this statute as nearly as circumstances admitted. But the new Act said the occupation need not be of 10*l.* value, but any occupation would do provided the occupier was rated. It left every other condition standing, but it used the term "every man," and "every man" was consistent with the term "every male person" in the prior statute. It was not contrary to it, but consistent with it, and therefore that seemed to him one of the ingredients which he should apply as nearly as circumstances admitted to the persons by this statute authorized to vote. He wished to treat with every respect the application of this lady, and he did not wish to say anything hurtful or offensive to any lady's feelings, but when Mr. Butler said the lady wished to have the matter seriously argued, he could scarcely be serious himself when he heard that statement. It was a canon of construction as to all Acts of Parliament that they must be construed *in pari materia*, and so that one was not repugnant to the other. The 8th of Henry VI. said the elections should be by "the people." No doubt that generally included men and women, but it seemed to have been admitted at Manchester that there was no custom or practice in England nor any instance known of it, of women exercising the right of voting under the general term from the date of the statute of Henry VI. Then the Reform Act (2nd of William IV., cap. 45, sec. 27) gave the vote to every "male person," and that term clearly excluded women; but that had to be read along with the interpretation Act (13th and 14th of Victoria, cap. 21, sec. 4), and these being statutes made *pari materia* without express enactment, the right construction to put upon them, guided by practice, custom, and the common law, finding nothing in evidence, nothing in custom, and nothing in the common law, and nothing in the statute law to the contrary—the proper construction appeared to be that male persons only were entitled to vote. The Representation of the People Act was so dovetailed with the Reform Act and the principal and other statutes by express enactment that they became in point of law one statute. He was not driven as lawyers often were to construe them, but he was bound by express enactment of the Legislature that all should be construed as one Act. That being so, what was the construction which this claimant wished him to put upon these Acts? By the 27th section of the Reform Act "every male person" of full age was to have a vote who occupied a house, &c., of the annual value of 10*l.*, but two persons or more might jointly occupy, and if of sufficient value, each might vote in respect of that tenement, but supposing it was only of the value of 10*l.*, joint occupiers could not vote. Assuming, for a moment, that the wife of the occupier had a right to vote, if only of the value of 10*l.* a year that would be a joint occupation, because each would have a right to vote, and the effect of such a holding would be that every 10*l.* married householders would be disfranchised, because his wife would be a joint occupier of the dwelling, and neither would get vote. That seemed to him to be a strong conclusion to arrive at, and to be in direct negation of the intention and objects of the statute, and he could not conceive that the Legislature intended to bring about such a state of things as that, because one of the objects of the statute was to give a vote to every 10*l.* householder. The great bulk of the women of his country were married persons. The effect of this statute, then, would be, if women could vote, to give the franchise to unmarried women of full age or to widows, and to say that every married woman should not have a vote. In other words, it would be deciding that those who were most competent, from their knowledge of the world, from their experience and ripe judgment, should not have a vote, while young girls seeking to be married and widows should have the franchise. That seemed to him to reduce such claims as this to an absurdity, because in several ways, if he might say so, it would be saying there was a perpetual temptation to every girl to commit political suicide, because the object of every girl—and a very honourable object it was—was to gain some position and station, and as long as she remained unmarried she had not got it. Her object was continually to try to get out of the position in which she had the enfranchising right, and, as he had already said, to commit political suicide. This showed how absurd was such a claim as this when looked at fairly. Again, section 4 said every "man" (which it was said meant "woman") should be entitled to be registered, "but subject to any legal incapacity," as a lodger and separate sole tenant. A married lodger, in that view of the statute, could not occupy separately or as sole tenant, assuming that women were put upon the list of voters. He would be a joint occupier with a woman entitled to vote, if she had paid part of the rent and the two had lived together 12 months. So that the object of this statute being to enfranchise lodgers it would be rendered nugatory by the fact that when a lodger got married and took his wife to his lodgings, she being entitled to vote as well as him, all lodgers would be disfranchised except single—married men and women. Now, legal incapacity meant infancy, outlawry, felony, and lunacy, and marriage unquestionably was another according to the laws of England. There were many other considerations which he (the Barrister) did not feel at liberty to go into, but if a woman was entitled to vote why not entitled to sit as a member of Parliament? Thus, they got out of one difficulty into another. If women could sit in the Legislature, he dared to say their wisdom and eloquence might be of great advantage to the State. Certainly, they would adorn and beautify those assemblies, and they might be useful in other respects, because they might bring before the masculine mind at least the advisability of re-establishing some of the sumptuary laws. Then, if looked at as leading to an absurdity, they came to this other conclusion. If members of Parliament, why not of the Ministry? Why not Chancellor of the Exchequer or Prime Minister? This could only be looked at in the light of common-sense, and it would be turning the laws, the Constitution, and all that belonged to it into something like ridicule, because on the evening when it had been announced that the Budget would be brought forward it might be requisite to announce that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just been confined of a fine boy. And so as to the office of Prime Minister, it might be requisite that she should be present to answer some important question which affected the State, and some member, male or female, as then would be the case, might have to ask the question which required the attention of the First Minister of the Crown. Then the house might have to be contend with this sort of excuse—that the Prime Minister was in the lobby nursing her baby. That would be very absurd. Such a construction of the Act would simply disfranchise large classes, and there were freeholders for life who might be women, as many were, and they would be entitled to vote; but if the interest was a copyhold or long leasehold they would not. That would be a strange incongruity, and trying to construe these statutes so as to get section after section pointing one to the other and creating no inconvenience, it was quite impossible to conclude that any sane Legislature intended such a construction to be put upon them as that he had hinted at. He did not say this out of any disrespect to the women, but he felt that the Act had been passed, according to the plain words, so as to confine the right of voting to men only. For instance, as to freeholders and copyholders for life, the owners were entitled to vote unless it came by marriage or inheritance, so that if a woman had the right, the moment she got married she lost her right, and it went to her husband. Every right a woman had as to property passed to her husband; her personalty became his and her realty became his unless tied up by settlement or contrivance beforehand. If he found all these interpretations leading to one conclusion, and that was that women were not entitled to vote, and contemplated the man only as being entitled to vote, how could he, sitting there to administer the law to the best of his ability, seeing that the claimants' advocate had brought no single instance of custom or any single law showing that women were entitled, or any thing to show their legal capacity to vote—how could he say that he should permit this lady to be put upon the register, or let the question go to the Court above? He held the opinion so clearly that Mrs. Howell was not entitled to be put on the register, that it would neither be reasonable nor proper he should send up to the superior Courts a case to be considered by them, and therefore he should not grant a case. As this matter had been ventilated before, and other Revising Barristers had not felt so clearly upon it as he did, they had reserved cases, and if he was wrong and their judgments were upset, then those Leeds ladies would have the chance next year of being put on the register. Ladies desired to be put in the same position as men. If a man made a claim he did it at his peril. If he claimed frivolously, groundlessly, and absurdly, and put a voter to the expense and trouble of objecting, he was liable to pay the costs of that frivolous claim. This claim had been objected to by a professional gentleman who was paid for his services by certain voters, and the time of the Court had been taken up by considering this claim, and in his (the Barrister's) judgment the claim was frivolous, and one without any sort of legal foundation; and as this matter had been ventilated sufficiently to have satisfied Mrs. Howell that she had very little chance of getting upon the register, and need not have appeared to urge her claim, and as she wished to be put in the position of a man, and as men were responsible for acts which were not well advised and ill-judged, he adjudged Mrs. Howell to pay 10s. costs for making a frivolous claim.

Mrs. Howell rose up in court, and said the law had been attempted to be administered, and if administered it should have been done by sensible remarks, and not by frivolous constructions put on what the Legislature intended to do.

The Barrister was applied to to remit the fines, but he refused.

BEING IN LOVE.

(*London Review.*)

There are a great many mistakes about Love. Some people think it is one thing, and some another:—

> "'A temple to Friendship,' said Laura, enchanted,
> 'I'll build in this garden; the thought is divine.'
> Her temple was built, and she only now wanted
> An image of Friendship to place on the shrine.
> She flew to a sculptor, who set down before her
> A Friendship the fairest his art could invent;
> But so cold, and so dull, that the youthful adorer
> Saw plainly this was not the idol she meant."

This is *one* mistake. But did Moore's Laura want something *in addition* to friendship, or did she want something totally different? "L'amitié est l'amour sans ailes." Is that true; so that if we add wings to Friendship, we get Love for the product?

In the days when Godwin, declining as became a republican, the prefix of Mister, was a sage much sought, a lady visitor, of the sniffy, love-in-the-abstract type, asked him for an oracle upon the great subject of subjects. "William Godwin," said she, suddenly, "what is your opinion of love?" Godwin was too absorbed in meditation to answer the question, and continued solemnly puffing his pipe. "William Godwin," said the determined woman, once more, "what is your opinion of love?" And still Godwin smoked, and kept silence. Not liking to see a woman snubbed, even in appearance, Shelley, then a young fellow also in attendance on the oracle, hazarded a jest. "I think," said he, "love acts upon the heart like a nutmeg-grater; it wears it away." Again the undaunted woman put her question. Sniffing at poor Shelley, who was then nobody, she, with raised voice, said, "William Godwin, what is your opinion of love?" Roused at last, the oracle responded. "My opinion agrees with that of Mr. Shelley," said he, and relapsed into his thoughts and his pipe.

There is no thoroughly sincere person, with a grain of spiritual sensibility, who does not, in his heart, rebel when Poor Richard takes upon himself to preach about love matters. What the troubadours called *amour-pour-amour*, love for love's own sake, is what every human creature with a soul above buttons goes in for. And we feel a subtle pang of disapprobation when anything "in the round heaven or in the living air" is put before love, or turned into a cause or a justification of it. There is a legend of a distinguished preacher's courtship, which relates how he went down into the kitchen, and, addressing his maid-servant, said, "Betty, do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Yes, sir," said Betty. "And Betty," resumed the good man, "do you love *me*?" Similar in spirit is that letter of Governor Wintrop's wife to her husband in which she tells him she loves him for two reasons—"First, because thou lovest God; and, secondly, because thou lovest me." The dullest feels that here there is a play upon words; and there is. Far better was Rowland Hills courtship. "*In the first place,*" he wrote to the lady, "I think I can say before God that *I love your person*. Without this, such a union could never be happy." The quotation is from memory, but it is substantially correct, and we feel in a moment that Rowland Hill was straightforward and true, while the Puritan lady, pressed upon by the etiquette of the current talk of her set, and not able to disentangle herself from a fallacy, was untrue to nature and to herself. This was nothing remarkable; most people are untrue to nature and to themselves.

The most plausible and the most common of the fallacies about Love is that which supposes it is the Friendship that Laura sought, with something added to it, instead of being, as it is, a thing *sui generis*. Coleridge exposes this fallacy in a curious piece called "The Improvisatore," which is included among his poems:—

Coleridge.—Love, as distinguished from friendship on the one hand, and from the passion that too often usurps its name, on the other——

"*Lucius* (*Eliza's brother, who had just joined the trio, in a whisper to Coleridge*).—But is not love the union of both?

"*Coleridge* (*aside to Lucius*).—He never loved who thinks so."

And then follows Coleridge's own account of love, of which it can only be said, that if he had written it when he was younger, it would probably have been as perfect in form and expression as it is inclusive in what we might call the categories of love:—

"*Coleridge.*—But above all, it supposes a soul which even in the pride and summer-tide of life—even in the lustihood of health and strength, had felt oftenest and prized highest that which age cannot take away, and which, in all our lovings, is *the* love.

"*Eliza.*—There is something here (*pointing to her heart*) that seems to understand you, but it wants the word that would make it understand itself.

"*Katherine.*—I too seem to feel what you mean. Interpret the feeling for us.

"*Coleridge.*—I mean that willing sense of the unsufficingness of the self for itself which predisposes a generous nature to see, in the total being of another, the supplement and completion of its own,—that quiet, perpetual seeking which the presence of the beloved object modulates, not suspends, where the heart momently finds, and finding, again seeks on;—lastly, when 'life's changeful orb has passed the full,' a confirmed faith in the nobleness of humanity, thus brought home and pressed, as it were, to the very bosom of hourly experience."

When you have read this, you feel that it is correct, and even affecting. But yet—

> "What wants that knave
> That a king should have?"

something is wanted, and in that something everything!

* * * * * *

There was once a footman who, having heard his mistress describe the upper, middle, and lower classes as china, delf, and crockery, and being then told to bid the nursemaid bring down young master for a visitor to see, called out to her, "Hollo, Crockery, bring down little Chaney!" The irony was not bad, but we cannot allow crockery love to flout the love which is porcelain; much less the love which is opal. All the loves are affiliated; but it is no more true that, just because we are all human, Zeke Hickorybole's love was like the love of Pericles, than it is true that the poor beetle that we tread upon in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies. One evening Zeke was found to have chalked on his bed's head this simple rhyme:—

> "My love, she is my heart's delight,
> Her name it is Miss Betsy;
> I'll go and see her this very night,
> If Heaven and mother 'll let me."

The next day it was discovered that Zeke had chalked up another verse:—

> "I love Miss Betsy—wal, I *did*,
> And I went there to tell her;
> But, like to goose-grease, quick I slid,
> For she'd got another feller."

We know an elevated character who, being devoted to what he calls "grand, broad, human views," maintains that the sentiments of Zeke Hickorybole and those of the celebrated Dante Alighieri, who also wrote a poem and missed winning his heart's delight, were identical. But they differed, as shandygaff and champagne differ. Nay, as shandygaff and ambrosia differ. If Dante Alighieri had happened to catch Zeke cuddling Betsy, and Zeke had said, "Am I not a man and a brother?" Dante would have allowed the plea. But he would never have introduced Zeke into the polite society of the Paradiso. And as for Poor Richard's idea of love, there is reason to fear, from the expression of Dante's face as shown in the familiar portrait, that he would have kicked Poor Richard after perusing his essay upon the subject.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do.	1/11 1/8	"
3 do.	1/11 1/16	"
2 do.	1/11	"
1 do.	1/10 15/16	"
On demand	1/10 7/8	"
On Scotland	1/10 7/8	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3	months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

		per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11 1/4d.	
" 4 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	
" 3 do.	1s. 11d.	
" 1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	
On demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10 13/16d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 10½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200.
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawers Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3	months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent · per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets	'St. Julien'	" 18	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"
Austrian Wines, Red and White Voslauer		Rs. 18 to 23	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux	"	21
	Margaux	"	18
	St. Emilion	"	20
	St Estephe	"	20
	Haut Sauternes	"	20
	Graves 1 er. Cru	"	20
	Chateau Leoville	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	"	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin	"	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co., Opposite the Custom House.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.	
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32	8	36	0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20	8	23	0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch, 5th Aug.* 1865.				
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20	8	23	0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times*, 7th September 1865.				
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27	0	30	0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times*, 7th September 1865.				
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24	0	27	0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20	8	23	0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Report on Wines, 1866.				
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28	8	32	0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous 'wine of night,'—*London Review, July 22nd*, 1865.				
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28	8	32	0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12 Aug, 1865				
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36	0	40	0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August, 1865.				
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44	0	48	0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESZMELYER; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22	0	25	0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24	0	27	0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16	0	18	0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE, prime AUSTRALIAN TALLOW (MUTTON and BEEF), in casks from 2 cwts. to 5 cwts. each.

Price Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per cwt. Apply to COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASH, Military Square Lane, Fort.

5th October 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Le Drame de la Rue du Sentier. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
La Reine des Barricades. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Le Souper des Fantomes. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Les Aieux De Figaro. Par Marc-Monnier	2	4
Anne Severin. Par Mme. Augustus Craven	3	0
Le Crime D'Horace Lignon. Par Henry DeKock	2	4
Le Grillon du Moulin. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Atalante. Par G. De Parsival-Deschenes	2	4
Diane DeLancy. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Les Drames de Cayenne. Par Elie Berthet	2	4
Les Grandes Dames, Vol 3—La Dame de Cœur et Les Pecheresses Blondes. Par A. Houssaye	3	12
Les Esclaves de Paris. Par E. Garborian. Vol. I. Le Chantage	2	12
Mademoiselle Merquem. Par George Sand	2	4
La Cocarde Blanche (1814). Par Louis Ulbach	2	4
Le Roman d'un Muet. Par T. H. De Bentzon	2	4
La Vie Militaire en Prusse, 3 vols. Par Capitaine Leon Le Maitre	2	4
Le Roi Misere. Par Paul Sauniere	2	4
Miss Mary. Par Maurice Sand	2	4
Les Outlaws du Missouri. Par G. Aimard	2	12
Le Roman de Deux Jennes Femmes. Par A. de Brehat	2	4
Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur	2	12
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly, Par E. & J. de Goncourt	2	4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne Marie. Par C. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astree. Par Mario Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Heritiere. Par Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Biere. Par C. Deulin	2	4
Attendre-Esperer Les desirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Peronne. Par Champfleury	3	0
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A. Leo	1	8
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugene Bonnemere	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cerises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	2	4
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59	10	0
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE ADN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Directors.

Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	John Martin, Esq
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.	James Morris, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.	Abraham J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,

1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Ac ount tants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868 Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus maybe had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Manager and Actuary.*

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Colonial and Foreign Secretary.*

Bombay Board.

S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld)

1st October 1867.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 Regent Street, and 17 Waterloo Place, London.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £349,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.

General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

Directors of Indian Branch.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUGLA 'GUNGA NURSING PERSAD.'

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the Bugla "Gunga Nursing Persad" with all her Masts, Sails, Anchors, Ropes, &c., as she now lies at Musjid Bunder, and is 110 Tons registered.

AUCTION SALE of the Frere Family Hotel's Furniture, consisting of Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Billiard Table, &c., at the Elphinstone Circle, adjoining the Shipping Office, opposite the Mint Entrance.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the Frere Family Hotel's Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of E. G. Sharp, Esq., the same comprises Glass Ware, Dinner and Breakfast sets, Plated Cruet and Egg Stands, Table Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Camp Table in 6 pieces, Side Boards, Screens, Whatnots, Pictures, Circular Side and Card Tables, Chairs, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Gas Lamps, Gas Fittings, a Mahogany Slate Billiard Table by J. Thurston, a Bronze Billiard Lamp, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogue, and the Property will be on view two days before the day of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Parties indebted to the Frere Hotel, that they are hereby requested to call and settle up accounts and take away all property belonging to them, if such is not done, the aforesaid property will be sold by Auction to defray expenses.

J. E. SHARP, Proprietor Frere Family Hotel.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of W. McClelland, Esq., Civil Engineer.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 20th October, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 do. " T. Cloth.
5 Cases Buff Printed Cambrics.
3 do. Red, Violet, and Black Sarries.
3 do. Muslins.
2 do. Furniture Chintz.
10 Bales Blankets.
1 Case Gilt Time-pieces, with glass domes and Gilt Stand.
2 do. Silk Hats 2 Cases Scarfs and Ties.
1 do. Waiters; 1 do. Plated 2, 3, Light Wall Brackets.
4 do. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Slippers.
1 do. Real Coral Strings.

An Invoice of handsome gilt Porcelain Dining, Dessert, Breakfast and Toilet Sets of best pattern Red, Blue, Green and Pink borders.

10 Cases best Elastic Carriage Varnish, Black Japan, with Brown and Copal Varnish, and French Polish, &c. &c

On account of concerned,—

6 Cases Patent Japan Varnish Leather.

By order of Metha Narronjee Harrepursad,—

On account and risk of Tucker Dewjee Morajee,—3 Cases Colored Madapollams.

On account and risk of Tucker Laljee Jadowjee,—

3 Cases Colored Madapallams.

AUCTION SALE OF GRASS GHAUT KEEPER IN SALSETTE.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above premises, by order of Methabai, widow and executrix of the late Jehangier Framjee Cowasjee, on SATURDAY next, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on account and risk of the first purchaser Ramjee Wagoojee Golia, who has now applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, all the Grass produce for the year 1868, in one Lot, and for the year 1869 in one Lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid by the highest bidder at the time of Sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort, and opposite the Byculla Club, Byculla.

Comprising:—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c, Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and now of rare manufacture, Blank Ledgers, Journals and Day Books, Brass Diaphragm Tap, Bibb, and Butt Cocks, and Hose Valve, Ferules with Union on Nose, Shower Bath Valves, Brass Wire, Corrugated Iron, Netting, Lead Piping, Crucibles, Glass Tubing, Window Glass, Furniture, Handsome Delivery Vans, hung on Patent Axles and Elastic Springs, Shigrams, Bullock Carts, &c., &c.

The Sale will be resumed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., and will continue on each successive days, FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted,) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

The Byculla Establishment will first be sold, and then the Fort.

SALE OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, on account of the concerned—

15 Tons No. 18 Galvanized Corrugated Iron in convenient Lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers:—

Ahmed Essack,
Gunny Ahmed,
Osman Sulemon,
Oosman Gunny,
Rahimtoola Jooma,
Allee Jeeva.

A quantity of very superior 1st and 2nd class Teak Logs, Scantlings, and Boards, &c.

Bombay, 20th October, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, the following:—

7 Cases of Porcelain Toys, containing Dolls, Tea Services, Flower Vases, Figures, Samples of Brass Locks, Knives, Gimblets, Padlocks, Scissors, Spoons, Coffee Mills, Hinges, Inkstands, Pocket Knives, Pictures and Looking Glasses in gilt frames, a few Boxes of Soap and Pomatum, a large Medicine Chest, a Shewing Machine, and various other Goods.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Dhoties, Scarfs, &c.

A few Bales of Paper, consisting of Glazed Backing Paper, fancy blue facing, Brown Paper, Marble Casing and Brown Packing Paper, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly Gilt Mahogany, Walnutwood and Blackwood Carved Household Furniture, splendid Hanging Argand and Bohemian Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, and Rich Gilt Pier Tables, Handsome Engravings, and Water Colour Painting in rich gilt frames, Semi-grand Broadwood's Pianoforte, a full-toned Orchestra Self-playing Organ, Elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, a Miniature Slate Bed Billiard Table, Bronze Garden Benches, China and Earthen Flower Plants, Ornaments and Vases, Carriages, &c.

(Near the Gowalia Tank.)

On MONDAY, the 9th, and on TUESDAY, the 10th November next, at 12 o'clock on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his late Residence at Gowalia Tank, (by order of the Executors) the property of the Estate of the late Culliandass Mohundass, Esq., the whole of the very elegant and costly gilt Mahogany, Walnutwood, and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, comprising Drawing-room, Mahogany and maple coloured Chairs, Mahogany Sofa, Conversation and Half-backed Couches, Rich Gilt Pier and Corner Tables, with plate glass Mirrors, Mahogany Corner Book Shelves and Canterbury for Music, rich Velvet Carpets, 36-12-8-6-4 and single-light plated Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Mahogany Telescopic Dining Table with spare leaves, a set of Blackwood Oval Dining Table, Mahogany and Walnutwood Easy Chairs, large Gilt Clock under glass dome, an 8 Day Clock by J. French, London, several pairs of Wall Argand Lamps, with Brackets, elegant Gilt Flower Stands, handsome China Lacquered and Gilt Chairs, Glass door Chiffoniers, a pair of Brass Gilt 12 Light Candelabras with Flower Shades, richly Carved Circular Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Mahogany Sofa Tables, a Broadwood's Semi-grand Pianoforte, a splendid large size Orchestra, Self playing Organ with 6 Barrels, a selection of Engravings and Water Colour Paintings, in rich gilt frames, two large Wrought Iron Safes, a Miniature Slate Bed Billiard Table, with Bells, Cues, &c., Alabaster and Marble Vases, French Vases and Lamps, Blackwood, Bronze and American Benches, Bronze Teapoys and Vases, China Garden Railings, a quantity of handsome Coloured Wall Papers and Borders, two elegant Brass Bedsteads, with Mattrasses and Curtains, Child's Swings, Almirahs and Clothes Presses, a handsome English Writing Table, with Drawers, a first-rate Stereoscope with views, several other miscellaneous articles, &c.

At 2 p. m.

One English-built Sociable Carriage, by Thorn.
One do. Second-hand do. by Rock and Hastings.
One Water Pump and one Child's Perambulator.
Two old Shigrams. A set of Plated Double Harness.
Three China Tonjons and one Palanquin.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castilian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1868.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.